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# EMIGRATION, LAND AND RAILWAY FRAUDS,

## AN OUTCOME

—OF THE—

## Lambeth Conference

OF 1878,

EXEMPLIFIED IN A LETTER TO

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

CONCERNING THE FRAUDS IMPOSED UPON THE

Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign  
Parts;

—AND THE—

Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge;

AS EMBODIED IN THE

## COLONISTS' HANDBOOK—CANADA,

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

—BY—

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.,

(Formerly Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the University of Trinity College,  
Toronto.)

COMPILER OF THE ANALYTICAL INDEX TO THE DOCUMENTS

—OF THE—

## HALIFAX FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Geologist to the RED RIVER EXPEDITION of 1857.—In charge of the ASSINIBOINE  
and SASKATCHEWAN EXPEDITION of 1858.—Author of Narrative of the  
Canadian Expeditions to the North West, 1860.—Explorations in the In-  
terior of the LABRADOR PENINSULA, 1865.—Official Re-  
port on the Geology of New Brunswick, 1865.—Official  
Reports on Waverly, 1869—Sherbrooke, 1870—  
Mount Uniacke, Oldham and Renfrew  
Gold Districts of Nova Scotia,  
1872, &c., &c.  
On the Fishing Grounds of the Northern Labrador, 1876.—Official Papers on—The  
Effect of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington on the Fisheries and  
Fishermen of British North America; Parts I. and II. (1878)—Recipient  
of Gold Medal and Diploma, Paris Exhibition, 1878.—Maps  
and Charts illustrating the Fisheries of British North  
America, and the Movements of Fish in the Sea, 1878.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, 1882.

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"I closed my letter of the 27th May, 1881,—which letter clearly set forth some of the acts of the Canadian High Commissioner in London,—with a quotation from an author on whom the light of Christianity had not dawned and blessed.—“The penalty of injustice is not death or stripes, but the fatal necessity for becoming more and more unjust.”

I close this present letter with another old-time relic, conveying the view I desire to entertain respecting your Lordship's action in this matter, and praying that it may soon be verified:—“The mill of the Gods grinds late, but it grinds fine.”

*Extract from a printed letter addressed by Henry Youle Hind to the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Windsor, Nova Scotia, November 5th, 1881.*

## INTRODUCTION.

THE following letter relates to a series of deceptions without parallel in modern history. The ground these deceptions cover, the manner in which they have been concerted, sustained and brought to maturity; the rank, position and objects of the conspirators, are all so far above and in excess of the surroundings connected with the transactions of daily life that they jointly form an episode in the history of our times. They concern the international dealings of two of the most advanced and powerful nations of the Globe. They include the abuse of the acts and influence of the National Church of one Nation and a distinguished and highly cultured Communion of another and kindred Nation. They involve the concerted transactions of political and commercial magnates in both Nations.

The Governments of Great Britain and the United States have been made the unconscious principals in the international dealings; the CONFERENCE at LAMBETH in 1878, at which the Bishops of the Church of England and of the Anglican Communion in the United States were assembled, supplies the ecclesiastical machinery for the covert spread of vast misrepresentation; and among the names which appear in the following narrative are those of political and commercial schemers who have attracted about them rank, repute and science, alike unable to withstand the temptation to accumulate wealth, even at the sacrifice of honesty, patriotism and principle.

The letter which follows describes the manner in which the benevolent purposes of the LAMBETH CONFERENCE have been used by designing men to further their mammon-worshipping schemes. But because the agents employed in different nefarious projects, successfully undertaken by the same controlling minds, are in some instances identical, it is impossible to separate one set of frauds from another. Political malfeasance is so interwoven by this association with commercial intrigues of depraved character, that one form of duplicity can not be exposed without pointed reference to the other. As a consequence the plan and the results of both become apparent at one and the same time; and this relation being established the results must collapse together.

The sooner that event takes place the better for the morality, well-being and good-neighbourhood of both Nations, apart from the widespread individual suffering that collapse would curtail and shorten.

The recommendations adopted by the LAMBETH CONFERENCE of 1878, are developed in the subjoined circular letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The first application of the Charity these display shows how swiftly and easily the most sacred influences may be unsuspectingly enlisted in the furtherance of nefarious work, unless reverently guarded and sedulously watched.

Advantage has been taken by persons in high position and authority of the benevolent intentions expressed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of His Grace's letter, (which are an exposition of the recommendations of the LAMBETH CONFERENCE,) to spread misleading information concerning parts of Canada for mercenary purposes, under the double veil of Government authority and the highest ecclesiastical sanction.

No more artful device could have suggested itself to the corrupt minds of unprincipled rulers and speculators than thus to pervert the beneficent and purely christian efforts of a National Church, associated with a kindred Branch among another people, towards the advancement of fraudulent schemes for personal gain.

This act stamps with infamy the names of the men who conceived and executed it, it also throws a shadow over the characters and lives of those who permit themselves to profit by it, Happily it does more than this. It beckons to the defence of honesty and religion all who care for the maintenance of faith in Divine supervision, and trust in the promises which Religion conveys and supports. It arrays those who respect the claims of honour and truth against those who turn with equal mind to Deceit, or the callous abuse of opportunity and power to advance selfish work.

This is the letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. It breathes a spirit of tenderness and humanity which ought to have been sufficient to deter the most unscrupulous from taking dishonest and merciless advantage of the mode adopted in carrying out its benevolent purposes.

"My Rev. Brethren, and Brethren of the Laity,—I am anxious to direct attention, from a Christian point of view, to the vast movement of people which has for some years been going on between Europe and the British colonies, and especially between England and America.



"Official returns show that, during the first nine months of the present year, 313,716 emigrants left the ports of Great Britain, near 200,000 of whom were British subjects. The destination of more than 158,000 of these emigrants was North America.

"It has been proposed that a systematic endeavour should be made to establish more direct communication than at present commonly exists between the Church at home and the Church in our colonies and in America, with a view to the Christian welfare of the vast population which is continually passing westward from our shores.

"The proposal is in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Lambeth Conference in 1878. It has obtained the hearty consent of many of the Bishops and clergy of the Anglican communion in our colonies and the United States, and I am anxious to commend it to the notice of the parochial clergy of England.

"The scheme, which is still in its infancy, is at present under the management of a joint committee appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Its objects, in outline, are as follows:—

"(a) To supply the parochial clergy of England with accurate information respecting the various fields for emigration, including special reference to the religious and educational advantages which they severally possess.

"(b) To publish, in a cheap form, a series of simple handbooks for the use of emigrants to our different colonies and to the United States, containing, together with other intelligence, correct information as to the clergy, churches, Sunday and day schools, &c., in the various places in which emigrants are now settling.

"(c) To make such arrangements as may be found possible for the due care of emigrants from England on their arrival in our colonies and in the United States. This would include the provision of commendatory letters from the parochial clergy in England to the clergy in whose neighbourhood the emigrants propose to settle.

"Full information respecting the scheme can be obtained on application to the Rev. J. Bridger, Emigrants' Chaplain, St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, to whom all communications on the subject should be addressed.

"It is, I think, impossible to exaggerate the importance of this subject, and I therefore commend it to the earnest and prayerful attention of my brethren the parochial clergy of England, and the laity of our Church.

"I remain, your faithful brother and servant,

A. C. CANTUAR.

Lambeth Palace, December 20, 1881.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts took an active interest in this matter, as may be seen from the following passages taken from the Report of the Society for 1881.

#### "BRITISH NORTH AMERICA."

"The question of the day in our North American Colonies is emigration: of this there can be no doubt. The Society has for many years endeavoured to care for the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of our emigrant fellow-countrymen, and has endeavoured both to obtain trustworthy information as to eligible openings for colonists, and to provide for their spiritual and educational necessities. \* \* \* \* \* In the spring of 1881 the Standing Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the whole question, and many sittings were held. Availing themselves of the power given to them of adding to their number, the Sub-Committee invited the Standing Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to nominate three of their members who should share their deliberations; OTHER PERSONS KNOWN TO BE INTERESTED IN THE QUESTION WERE INVITED TO JOIN. They drew up a handbook of useful information on matters relating to Canada, and proposed to publish similar books on other countries which offer inducements to emigrants."

The Handbook drawn up by the Committees named in the foregoing extract introduces the subject in the following words, plainly indicating the sources of the information thus conveyed to the uninstructed people of Great Britain and Ireland. The source of the information is stated to be THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

### "A FEW WORDS TO EMIGRANTS."

#### CHAPTER I.

"1. It may be taken for granted that the reader of this little book has, for some reason or other, made up his mind to emigrate—to leave, either alone or with his wife and children, his own country and his present way of living, and to seek a new country and enter upon a new way of living elsewhere. He will find in this book, in simple form, a large amount of accurate information on Canada, which is one of the countries offering itself to his choice. This information is supplied by the kindness of the Canadian Government, and may be thoroughly relied upon."

A notable feature in this matter is the trick by which the Bishops of the Anglican or Episcopal branch of the Church in the United States, assembled at Lambeth in 1878, have been insidiously made the instruments not merely for indirectly disparaging their own country, but for misleading the uninstructed English emigrant and investors by means of false meteorological tables imposed upon the Consul of the United States at Winnipeg and circulated enormously throughout the United Kingdom by Sir Alexander Galt in the COLONIAL OFFICE PAMPHLET and the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK," the offspring of the benevolent recommendations of the LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

It will be seen from the details presented in the accompanying letter to His Grace the Archbishop, that the chief object the conspirators had in view in furnishing misleading statements concerning the Climate and Soil of the North West Territories of the Dominion of Canada to the Public of Great Britain and Ireland, was, and is, to magnify enormously the area there suitable for occupation, in order that it may be temporarily made to serve as the basis for gigantic Land and Railway Schemes.

No one doubts the adaptation of a considerable area in the Valleys of Red River, the Assiniboine, the Saskatchewan, &c., &c., for gradual settlement. The whole may cover an expanse, so far as known, where wheat-growing is not hazardous and extra-hazardous, as large as, or somewhat larger than the aggregate of half the Counties in England. But the charlatans who have generalized and invented, jointly with the speculators who have received and promulgated manifest and repeatedly exposed delusions, extend this fertile area alleged to be fitted for the cultivation of wheat, over an expanse seven times the surface of England, and more than equal to that of the Empire of Germany and the Kingdom of Italy combined.

In order to create this impression they have had recourse to the manufacture and distribution of misleading maps, together with fallacious descriptions of climate and soil, and the suppression of known facts displaying great disadvantages. They have connived at the alteration of official and the creation of fictitious meteorological

statements. They have combined to circulate, as if true, highly coloured and erroneous physical statements, which have been publicly disproved. They have used the power and influence of Government, and of Government Officials in exalted positions of Trust, to intrude their fraudulent representations into Sacred and Scientific Societies for wider distribution of the poison—under the cloak of RELIGION and KNOWLEDGE. In a word, they have used their position and their opportunities to do these dishonourable things which constitute palpable fraud of the most treacherous stamp, and legally vitiate many or all of their bargains and sales.

The victims are the poor emigrants and the uninstructed emigrants, together with that numerous class of the English investing public, who, having faith in the averments or apparent example of decorated, titled and moneyed men, permit themselves to be beguiled and misled by so-called "official" statements. One purpose of the accompanying letter is to show how coarsely the benevolent intentions of the LAMBETH CONFERENCE have been abused, and the "prayerful attention" of the Clergy and laity of England, and of the Clergy of America unconsciously invoked in aid of criminal proceedings and heartless deception, for the benefit of a few unprincipled schemers holding positions of trust and in the enjoyment of public confidence.

During my recent visit to England I sought and obtained in London excellent legal advice, and accompanied by a legal advisor visited the Royal Colonial Institute and the Royal Geographical Society for the purpose of arresting, as far as lay in my power, the designs of men who have sought to utilize those distinguished Societies for their nefarious purposes. I also took proper steps to enlighten the Lord Mayor of London and the members of the Mansion House Committee for the "Emigration of the Unemployed," concerning the real nature of the work in which Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose, Mr. George Stephen and others are engaged. The correspondence relating to these proceedings is attached in an Appendix to the letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. It tells its own shameful story and carries condemnation with it.

I have to acknowledge with respectful gratitude the action taken by the Department of State of the United States in relation to Consul Taylor's misleading meteorological data, which have been so widely circulated in England. Also my great indebtedness to the Chief Signal Officer of the United States War Department for certified Temperature Tables, which have been kindly forwarded to me from that Department. Reference to the letters addressed to the Lord Mayor of London and the comparisons made in this communication to the Archbishop of Canterbury will show the great value of this kindly action.

It had long been a source of extreme perplexity to me why certain high officials and prominent public men should risk a life's reputation in their efforts to conceal the existence of the Fishery Commission Frauds of 1877, and to deny that which an hour's examination of proofs would afford the most overwhelming evidence,

much of which is now known to the United States Government and the Imperial Government. But this perplexity suddenly disappeared when I found that behind these Fishery Frauds there lay the foundation and partial superstructure of gigantic commercial speculations based on misrepresentation, all of which would be disclosed if open investigation into the Fishery Frauds took place. This relationship, however, is now sufficiently understood and apparent. It develops the reason why every artifice which experience and power could devise and call into use has been employed by high implicated parties to divert the attention of the Public Press from the true state of the case; stifle my efforts to secure public inquiry either before a Court of Justice or before Parliament; and, in fact do any and every thing to avoid exposure. The history of Article XXX. of the Treaty of Washington and its immediate results, display a part of the treasonable work in which the Hudson Bay Company were early engaged in this relation.

The conclusion at which I have arrived with regard to the whole matter is this:—There is no existing subject for untrammelled investigation which promises such fruitful results for the good of mankind, and particularly the English speaking race, in relation to the administration of Justice and Government, the outlook and drifting tendencies of the labouring classes in the United Kingdom, together with the duties of rank, wealth and position, as a full and public inquiry, *ab initio*, into the North West Territory Swindles and the Halifax Fishery Commission Frauds. It is with this growing conviction that I have so long and so persistently devoted my time and means, without "fear, favor or affection," to its purpose and attainment.

I now proceed to analyze the character of the information supplied to the SOCIETIES FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL and for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE for their Handbook on Canaan. I shall endeavour to show how this matter concerns teachers of Religion and morality among all denominations, and that to combat the evil work of some of those placed in authority, or in the enjoyment of position, is not merely the duty of every Christian, but of every man who has a spirit above the level of that of a slave; of every man who is capable of being moved by impulses of justice or humanity, and of responding to the injunctions of that marvellous gift of reason, with its still small voice of conscience, which separates him in the life now present, as well as in the hope of that which is to come, from the "brutes that perish."

HENRY YOULE HIND.

Windsor, Nova Scotia, June 20th, 1882.



## SIR ALEXANDER GALT'S CONFESSION.

"I must not forget to say a few words in connection with the action taken by the Church Societies with regard to the control of the emigration that is taking place from this country. A joint committee has been formed of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (of which I had the honour to be invited to become a member), to deal with the question. It has been decided to prepare hand-books of the different colonies for the information of intending settlers which should also contain matter of a religious nature for their guidance. The hand-book relating to Canada has been issued and distributed among the clergy, together with a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, directing attention to the importance of the subject. Facilities are to be afforded to enable copies of these hand-books to be obtained at a low price, and a form of letter of commendation has been prepared for presentation by the emigrant to clergyman on arrival in the colonies."—*Extract from the Report of Sir Alexander T. Galt, G. C. M. G., High Commissioner for Canada, addressed to the Honourable J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, dated London, 31st January, 1882.*

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## THE LETTER

*To His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Primate at the Lambeth Conference of 1878.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—

I have the honour to transmit for the information of your Grace a copy of certain correspondence named in the margin, (1) together with a brief statement of the circumstances which compel me to bring the subject in its entirety under your official notice, and under the notice of the Venerable Societies and Ecclesiastical Dignitaries it concerns.

Your Grace has been twice made the unconscious victim of great

- (1) Letter to the Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by Henry Youle Hind, dated May 6th, 1882. (See Appendix No. I.)
2. Reply of the Reverend Edmund McClure, M. A., Editorial and Publishing Secretary, dated London, May 9th, 1882. (Ibid.)
3. Further letter from Mr. Hind to the Reverend Edmund McClure, M. A., Editorial and Publishing Secretary. (Ibid.)
4. Letter to the Revd. Canon J. Stewart, Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Liverpool. (Ibid.)

duplicity in two distinct capacities, first, as a Legislator (2), second, as the presiding officer of ancient and powerful Christian Societies, (3) designed for special efforts and services in the cause of Religion, and supported by voluntary contributions for that exalted purpose. It is in the last mentioned capacity that I would first respectfully solicit your attention to matters of great moment relating to the drift of the unguarded action of these Venerable Societies respecting Emigration, in their endeavour to carry out the recommendation of the Lambeth Conference; also to the secret object of the movement concerning which the Societies have been unconsciously made powerful promoters in the alleged interests of Christianity, and to the tendency of their continued patronage of that movement.

Your Grace will gather from the following Memoranda, that the "Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," (4) and the "Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," (5) and the Right Reverend the Bishops of the United States assembled at the Lambeth Conference in 1878, (6) have been most insidiously imposed upon by Sir Alexander T. Galt, G. C. M. G., High Commissioner for Canada, and his associates, for mercenary purposes.

A perusal of the documents I have submitted to the Reverend Secretaries of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in London and in Liverpool, will convey but a very inadequate conception of the object and turpitude of the misrepresentations palmed upon the venerable Societies of which your Grace is President, also upon certain distinguished bodies of whom mention is made in my letter to the Rev. Canon J. Stewart, of Liverpool, (7) and indirectly upon the Right Reverend the Bishops in the United States and Canada, in consequence of the recommendations adopted by the Lambeth Conference in 1878, and specially referred to in your Grace's circular letter, dated December 20th, 1881. (8)

Therefore, it is incumbent upon me, as the enforced custodian by the accident of position and circumstances, of the leading proofs of individual connection with this turpitude, to represent to your Grace, for the information and consideration of all concerned, certain details of the plot by which Great Societies, created and voluntarily sustained for the diffusion and protection of Religion and Christian Knowledge, together with exalted personages on whom rests the responsibility that this knowledge and its influence shall be for good, should have been covertly made instruments for en-

(2) NORTH AMERICA NO. I (1878)—Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission—Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command, 1878.

(3) COLONISTS' HANDBOOK NO. I.—CANADA, containing Statistical and other Information from Government Sources, and Useful Counsels to Emigrants—Published under the direction of the Tract Committee, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—London, 1882.

(4) Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—founded 1698. The total number of separate works issued by this Society in 1881 was 7,829,506, of which Tracts amounted to 3,889,634 and Bound Books to 2,939,872. The general Receipts of this Society in 1881 exceeded 50,000 pounds sterling.

(5) The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—founded 1701. The general Fund at the disposal of this magnificent Society, in 1881, amounted to upwards of 100,000 pounds sterling.

(6) See letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated Lambeth Palace, Dec. 20th, 1881, page 112 in Report of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for 1881; also in the INTRODUCTION to this letter.

(7) See Appendix No. I, Letter No. 4.

(8) See INTRODUCTION.

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couraging nefarious work in vast commercial schemes, and misleading the uninstructed people of the United Kingdom.

I propose in this letter chiefly to direct your Grace's attention to the first of the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOKS—CANADA," and the deceitful attempts therein made to direct the course of Emigration by its teachings, and especially to give aid to vicious Land and Railway speculations in the North West Territory of the Dominion of Canada through the dissemination of misleading and untruthful statements. But I shall be compelled to notice with some detail, a still more flagrant exhibition of vileness of principle in public matters, on the ground that the agents in both of these instances of malfeasance are more or less identical, while the arrangement and countenance of the plots seem to be in both cases traceable to the same group of persistent workers.

### THE "COLONISTS' HANDBOOKS"

#### No. I.

#### CANADA.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

This Handbook is distributed gratis by Shipping Agents (9) and others connected with emigration in the United Kingdom. It is sold in the Depositories of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for three half pence a copy. (10) It contains one map in colours, and consists of 48 printed pages, small octavo. Five pages are devoted to a general description of the Dominion of Canada, 13½ pages to Manitoba and the North West Territories, 1½ pages to Ontario; 1 page to Quebec; ½ a page to New Brunswick; ½ a page to Nova Scotia; ½ a page to British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. "Manitoba and the North West Territories" occupy more than three times as much space in this Handbook as all the other Provinces of the Dominion put together.

I purpose to confine my remarks to that division of the Dominion for which this book is practically an advertisement, and to expose the inaccuracies of four prominent descriptive accounts, namely:—

I.—The Map.

II.—The "Wheat Area" of the North West.

III.—The Climate of the North West.

IV.—The Trade Returns.

These four leading characteristics being noticed it will probably be deemed unnecessary further to expatiate upon the misconceptions liable to be conveyed by the remaining descriptive portion of the "Colonists' Handbook."

(9) I procured several copies at the office of James Eady, Shipping Agent, Nottingham.

(10) I purchased several copies at Liverpool at the Society's Depository.

THE MAP IN THE COLONISTS' HANDBOOK NO. 1. PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE—LONDON, 1882.

This map is a reproduction of the map foisted on the Imperial Colonial Office in 1880 and published under Imperial authority as "Information for Emigrants to the British Colonies, issued by the Colonial Office." But this map, which represents the Canadian Pacific Railway as *completed* from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean in a direction quite different from its present *location* in the Prairie Country, and the Northern Pacific of the United States as a *projected line only* beyond Red River, enjoys the advantage of an addition to its title in the "Colonists' Handbook," namely, "COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES by the Department of Agriculture." The words "by the Department of Agriculture" are omitted in the Colonial Office Map.

An intending emigrant inspecting this map, is taught that the Canadian Pacific Railway is already a completed line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, passing through the country in which he is invited to settle, speculators to form Land Companies, and investors to embark their capital. He sees also on this map various projected lines close to the alleged completed main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and work in prospective is pictured before him. It is needless to say that this is a fraudulent representation, both as concerns the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Northern Pacific of the United States.

The recent introduction of the words "by the Department of Agriculture," in the title to the map, with the words, "UNRATIFIED AWARD TO ONTARIO," show alterations of late date, but no correction of the Railway delineation frauds. The map bears date, 1880.

The fallacies of this map were duly pointed out by me seven months ago in a printed letter addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. (11) The letter bears date November 5th, 1881. A copy was sent to Sir A. T. Galt. This officer, strong in his position, took no notice of the matter, but continued his misleading work.

The history of this map is instructive and suggestive. It was concocted about the year 1873 and first appeared in "Information for intending Emigrants," published by the Department of Agriculture in 1874, also in the "Year Book of Canada" for 1874, a work supported in part by the Canadian Government. The map bears the same title as in the Colonial Office Pamphlet, in the "Information for intending Emigrants;" but it has the addition of the words, "and Printed for the Year Book and Almanac of Canada, 1874," in the "Year Book." Somebody, however, seems to have remonstrated so vigorously against the Canadian Pacific Railway being represented in 1874 as a constructed line, that in

(11) A copy of this letter accompanies this communication. Copies were transmitted to the Lord Mayor of London, during my recent visit to England. Copies were sent to and received by the Secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Colonial Institute in 1881. The frauds practised on these Societies being especially noticed in this letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley.



the following year, a similar map is introduced into the Year Book for 1875, with parts of the Canadian Pacific Railway shown as "projected Railways," and an addition to the title, of the words "showing Proposed Routes of the Pacific Railway, 1875." In 1876, the "Year Book and Almanac of Canada" reverted to the map of 1874, also in 1877 and 1878. In 1880 the map was corrected so far as showing that the Canada Pacific Railway was *completed* through British Columbia on one line of route only, and not on several lines of route as shown in the map of 1874. The Northern Pacific of the United States, through all these years, is represented to have remained unchanged. According to the map furnished to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1882, this important Railway is constructed only as far as Red River, although trains run constantly to the Yellowstone, many hundred miles west of Red River. Curiously enough, in the same week that I wrote to the Lord Mayor of London a letter exposing the turpitude of Sir Alexander Galt, (12) Sir Charles Tupper introduced into the Dominion House of Commons a Bill containing the subjoined proviso, relative to the *location* of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company may subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, *lay out and locate their main line of railway* from Selkirk to the Junction with the Western Section at Kamloops by way of some Pass other than the Yellow-Head Pass, provided that the Pass be not less than one hundred miles from the boundary between Canada and the United States of America."

In November, 1881, I described the map in the Colonist's Handbook published by the S. P. C. K. in the following words (13) in the letter to the Earl of Kimberley:—

#### THE COLONIAL OFFICE PAMPHLET MAP.

The title of the Colonial Office Pamphlet Map is as follows:—"MAP OF CANADA AND PART OF THE UNITED STATES. COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES. 1880.

The Colonial Office Pamphlet Map shows the Canadian Pacific Railway as a constructed line from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean, and the NORTHERN PACIFIC Railway of the United States as a projected line only, beyond Red River. The true facts of the case being that in Sir J. A. Macdonald's own report for 1881, the Premier introduces the Report of his N. W. Mounted Police Commissioner, who informs Sir John, that in June 1880 he reached Bismarck on the Northern Pacific, 204 miles west from Red River with recruits for the Canadian Mounted Police. At the same date there was not a yard of the Canadian Pacific Railway ready for traffic west of Red River.

Hence, it appears that Sir A. T. Galt, as Canadian High Commissioner, induced the Colonial Office in 1880 to spread the delusion in England that the Canadian Pacific Railway is a completed line, and that the Northern Pacific of the United States, which carried the recruits for the Canadian Mounted Police, exists only in the womb of the future.

The Toronto Globe under date Winnipeg Oct. 6, recently reports the Governor General as complimenting these same Mounted Police for keeping "order in a country whose fertile, *wheat growing area is reckoned about 250 millions of acres.*"

(12) See Appendix No. II.

(13) See printed letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley before cited.

The practical effect of the map in the "Colonists' Handbook" in relation to the American Bishops who sanctioned at Lambeth in 1878 the general scheme described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of your Grace's circular letter, is this—They are represented to assent to the delineation of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a constructed line from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 1880, and they are represented to deny the existence of the Northern Pacific west of Red River in 1880. They attest to the delusion that the vast and uninhabited Plain Country of British North America is traversed by a completed Railway, while through their own country, a similar line in actual operation for 400 miles is projected only. Is it likely that the American Bishops will submit to, or sanction this delusion?

It is also worthy of note that in November of 1881, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, published a Report of a speech delivered by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, at Winnipeg. The pamphlet is illustrated with a map of the Dominion roughly showing parts of the Canadian Pacific Railway *constructed*, and parts which are projected only.

It is scarcely necessary to say that, even now, 600 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway have to be constructed in the Plain Country alone, before the Rocky Mountains are reached, and that Sir A. T. Galt, not content with furnishing the Colonial Office in 1880 with a map, palpably and glaringly false to the initiated, did not think it beneath his dignity as a man, and his position as representing a loyal people, further to impose upon venerable Societies whose efforts are designed to promote CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE and the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL, and who have voluntarily undertaken to act as guides to intending Emigrants belonging to their own country and religious persuasion.

I will now enumerate a few of the publications in which Sir Alexander Galt and the Canadian Department of Agriculture have presented this map to the public, in hundreds of thousands of copies. But it is important to point out as a preliminary, that in other maps published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa or the Department of the Interior, the unconstructed portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway is indicated by dots, in the usual manner, as a projected line. I have further to inform your Grace that in certain of the works published by the Department of Agriculture, notably a "Handy Book for Emigrants," copies of the same edition of the same work procured in Canada, contain a different map bearing the same date, to copies of the same edition circulated in England; and copies procured in Canada, *do not show the Canadian Pacific Railway as a constructed line*. This distinction manifests a delicate discrimination at Ottawa between the intelligence and extent of information respecting the Dominion existing in Canada as compared with England, which will not escape the notice of your Grace. But it is very dangerous diplomacy, as may be hereafter seen in respect of other matters to which it will be

my duty to draw your Grace's attention. (14)

SOME OF THE WORKS IN WHICH THIS MAP IS PUBLISHED.

1.—Dominion of Canada—A Hand-Book for Emigrants. Published by the Department of Agriculture—Ottawa. Edition of 1881.

2.—England's Future Granary.—By J. P. Sheldon.

3.—La Province du Manitoba, et le Territoire du Nord Ouest—Informations pour les Immigrants—Publié par le Department de L'Agriculture—Ottawa, 1880.

4.—Same as No. 3 in English. Edition 1879.

5.—A Tour through Canada, by Thomas Moore—Dublin, 1880.

6.—Information for Emigrants to the British Colonies, issued by the COLONIAL OFFICE—1880.

7.—COLONISTS' HANDBOOKS, No. 1.—Canada—Containing Statistical and other information from Government Sources, and Useful Counsels to Emigrants. Published under the direction of the Tract Committee, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1882,

&c., &c., &c.

FALSIFICATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES DELINEATED ON THE MAP.

If your Grace will compare the boundaries of the Province of Quebec as given on the map in the "Colonists' Handbook," compiled by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with the boundaries as given on the map introduced into copies of a "Handy Book for Emigrants," published by order of the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, both maps bearing the same date, you will find that the boundaries of the Province of Quebec, as represented on these Government maps, differ very considerably, and the courses of rivers and the locations of lakes on the Labrador Peninsula are also made to differ materially, notwithstanding the area of the Province of Quebec is very precisely given in the Colonist's Handbook to be 193,355 square miles. I shall explain the object of this difference further on, under the head of "Personal Relations," meanwhile stating that the purpose is of a very contemptible and vile character.

I will further solicit your Grace to compare the Geographical features representing the Nelson River flowing from Lake Winnipeg to the Sea as given in these maps, with the features of the same river as represented in an Official Canadian map published in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for October, 1881. Your Grace will discern a difference of very marked and important character which also covers a misleading and vile purpose, and is noticed in my printed letter to the Earl of Kimberley.

Referring to the reply with which the Reverend Editorial Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge honoured me, (Appendix No. I.) when calling his attention to Sir Alexander Galt's turpitude, I may respectfully point to the dilemma in which the Reverend Secretary would be placed if the two Official Maps, one published by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, and the other by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, both bear-

(14) See printed letter to the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 5th, 1881, for a description of this and another map of the same country, published by the Department of the Interior—Canada.

ing the same date, and circulated as represented, were submitted to him for selection. He could not take both, for they show entirely different representations of the same thing. They are both official and therefore, according to the Reverend Secretary, not matters of controversy. But which would he select? He has unconsciously received and published an untrue map, for the information of confiding and uninstructed English people. To my mind, his first duty is to remedy the injury done by open acknowledgement and warnings to the public. Before I close this letter it will be seen that 'map making' is a powerful instrument for deception in the hands of the North West Territory Swindlers, and it has attained a marked prominence among their fraudulent devices. Further notices of these and other Official Maps, and the infamy attending their distribution, will be found in my printed letter to the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 5th, 1881.

I now turn from the MAP to the TEXT of the "Colonists' Handbook."

## II.

### THE "WHEAT AREA."

The "Colonists' Handbook" contains the following information for Emigrants from the British Isles respecting the Wheat Area of the North West Territory of Canada.

"A better idea will perhaps be gained of the extent of this colony if we remember that the total area of Great Britain and Ireland is 120,879 square miles. The single province of Manitoba, therefore, is about the same size as Great Britain and Ireland, and the North-West Territories contain an area nearly twenty times as large. The following statistics were prepared by Mr. Malcolm McLeod, son of the late Chief Trader, John McLeod, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and will give some idea of the extent of this part of Canada, and the different areas into which it is classified:—

WHEAT AREA.	Sq. Miles.
1. General boundaries: from Lac Seul (say long. 92 deg. W. lat. 50 deg. N.) to the foot of Rocky Mountains in lat. 60 deg. N.; thence along base of Rocky Mountains to the south bend of Mouse river; thence to the Lake of the Woods, lat. 49 deg. N.; thence along Rainy river, and thence to Lac Seul. This area, embracing Manitoba, unbroken by mountains or rocks to any material extent, with streams and small lakes which but fertilise, may be stated at	320,000
2. Beyond it, northwards, are also areas of rich vegetable mould ( <i>humus</i> ), on warm Silurian and Devonian bases, and with marly clays of the utmost fertility."	50,000
&c., &c., &c.	

This information appears in the evidence of Mr. Malcolm McLeod before the Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization of the Canadian Parliament in the year 1876. It will be found in its complete form on page 43 of Appendix No. 8 to the Journals of the House of Commons, Canada, for 1876. (15)

Mr. McLeod there states that he is a Barrister, and District Magistrate for the District of Ottawa. He was born in the Saskatche-

(15) The reader is referred to the Sessional Papers deposited in Liverpool and London at the Canadian Emigration Agencies for this authority.



wan Valley, and crossed the Rocky Mountains in 1822, or exactly 60 years ago. He recrossed the mountains in 1826, and left the country when he was scarcely ten years old. This is what Mr. McLeod says in his evidence.

"I happen to have, in my father's collection, many hundreds, probably a couple of thousands, of such papers, and also hand maps (made in the field) of the country, and it is on these papers besides my own recollection of different garden-places by the way from Kamloops, British Columbia, to York Factory, Hudson's Bay, that I have been able to give for publication in the newspapers and books, for some years past, statements as to economic areas in our North-West Territories, Rupert's Land, and British Columbia, and which I may summarize thus—as given by me in Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America, under the heads of "North-West Territories" and "British Columbia," and also in my work of 1872, entitled "Peace River."

I now give Mr. McLeod's description of the "Wheat Area" which he gathered from the miscellaneous collection of his father's papers, and beg your Grace to notice the manner in which Sir Alex. Galt has altered Mr. McLeod's delineation. I put the omissions in capital letters, and shall then show their bearing.

"North-West Territories and Rupert's Land (Wheat Area, 370,000 square miles)."

"General boundaries : from Lac Seul (say long. 92 W., lat. 50 deg. N.) to foot of Rocky Mountains, lat. 60 deg. N. ; thence along base of Rocky Mountains TO LAT. 50 DEG. N. ; THENCE to the south bend of Mouse River ; thence to the Lake of the Woods, lat. 49 deg. N. ; thence along Rainy River, and thence to Lac Seul. This area, unbroken by mountains or rocks to any material extent, with streams and small lakes, which but fertilize, may be stated at 320,000 square miles."

"Beyond it, northwards, however, are also areas of richest vegetable mould, (*humus*) on warm Silurian and Devonian bases, and with marly clays of utmost fertility. THEY ARE FOUND ON THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVERS PEACE, HAY, AND AUX LIARDS, (ARCTIC STREAMS, TRIBUTARIES OF THE GREAT MACKENZIE RIVER) AN AGGREGATE, SAY OF AT LEAST 50,000 SQUARE MILES."

I beg to call your Grace's attention to two points only.—Sir Alexander Galt omits the words "TO LAT. 50 DEG. N." in the first paragraph, and no man can plot on a map the boundaries he gives. But if any one chooses to plot on a map the "Wheat Area" as defined by Mr. McLeod, he will see that the triangle included between latitude 50 to the 49th parallel, thence to the south bend of the Mouse River, thence to point of departure, is excluded by Mr. McLeod, and it is over a part of this *excluded area* that one of the maps distributed by Sir John Rose, of Bartholomew House, in the interest of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has a portion of the words "200 millions of acres available for settlement." It is included also in the new description given of the "Fertile Belt" by another director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. H. S. Northcote M. P., in the "Nineteenth Century" for January, 1882, page 106, who boldly defines the Fertile Belt to comprehend that part of the country which

the chief astronomer of the United States portion of the International Boundary Commission declared, as the result of three years' experience and very extended observations, to be unfitted for settlement on account of want of rain. On page 49 of the splendid Report on the "Survey of the Northern Boundary of the United States from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains" our Grace will find that the chief astronomer sums up the matter by saying that "on the 49th parallel, the varying line of settlement will probably be in the vicinity of longitude 102 deg." Beyond this point it can not go for want of rain, until the moister region near the Rocky Mountains is reached, some four or five hundred miles to the west. The effect of tree planting there can not be predicted.

In the second paragraph of Mr. McLeod's "Wheat Area" Sir Alex. Galt leaves out the localities where Mr. McLeod places his 50,000 square miles "of richest vegetable mould," namely on the lower reaches of the Peace, the Hay and the Aux Liards Rivers. The utter nonsense of the "lower reaches" of these arctic rivers draining 50,000 square miles is sufficiently apparent, and to leave out the key to detect the absurdity is a cunning artifice. This statement alone, condemns McLeod's generalizations. Should any one take the trouble to plot on a map the area defined by Mr. McLeod as a "WHEAT AREA" occupying 370,000 square miles, and consult the accounts of reliable explorers and travellers, he will find that a very large portion of this enormous area is occupied by bare Laurentian gneiss, extensive swamps, large lakes, mountain ranges, and dreary "muskegs," to say nothing of the unfavourable climate of a large part of the area. Other very considerable portions are entirely unknown.

Now when your Grace considers that the Government of Canada have spent between three and four million dollars in Explorations throughout the North-West Territories of Canada during the past eight years, that these results are *in great part* published in the Official Reports of Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Engineer-in-Chief, and other official papers, and that they wholly disprove in many important particulars the broad deductions of Mr. Malcolm McLeod from his father's collection of papers prepared for Lovell's Canadian Gazetteer ten years ago, it is reasonable to ask why Sir Alex. Galt, in the year 1882, preferred the romances of an elderly lawyer in the District of Ottawa, on questions of physical Geography, to the official records of certain competent and educated observers.

Mr. Malcolm McLeod's speculative distribution of the "Wheat Area," which has done so much mischief, is also introduced into the Colonial Office Pamphlet, and is again paraded in a very misleading and disgraceful work entitled "S. W. Silver & Co.'s Handbook to Canada," also a shameful publication dedicated to Sir. J. A. Macdonald and patronized by the Canadian Government, entitled "Lands of Plenty in the New North-West, by E. Hepple Hall, F. S. S."—The reproduction of Mr. Malcolm McLeod's speculations, instead of the results of the Official Surveys reported on and published by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway in his reports for 1879 and 1880, seems to be intended to serve the interests of Land and Railway Speculators, but not those

of the confiding English Emigrant, for whose ostensible use they are paraded in the Colonial Office Pamphlet, in the "Colonists' Handbook," and in other publications.

#### PALPABLE UNTRUTH.

And now I beg your Grace to glance at the following paragraphs, bearing in mind that the descriptions given of the fertility of the land and the adaptability of the climate in the Colonial Office Pamphlet and the "Colonists' Handbook" are identical, word for word.

The COLONIAL OFFICE PAMPHLET says:—(page 4)

"Manitoba, a province which has been made out of the North-West Territory, is situated between the parallel 49 deg.—50 deg. 2' north latitude and 98 deg.—99 deg. west longitude, in the very heart of the Continent of America. It is 135 miles long and 105 miles wide, and contains in round numbers 14,000 SQUARE MILES, or 9,000,000 acres of Land. Roughly speaking the North-West Territory belonging to Canada covers about 2,500,000 square miles, and contains about 200,000,000 acres of fertile land, which are now waiting settlement."

The "Colonists' Handbook" says:—(p.p. 15, 16)

"Roughly speaking, the North-West Territories belonging to Canada cover about 2,500,00 square miles, and contain about 200,000,000 acres of fertile land which are now awaiting settlement. Manitoba, a province which has been made out of the North-West Territories, is situated between the parallels 49 deg.—52 deg. 3' north latitude and 89 deg. 2'—101 deg. 2' west longitude, in the very heart of the Continent of America. It contains in round numbers 120,000 SQUARE MILES, or 76,000,000 acres of land."

Your Grace will find that the descriptions of Soil (page 10) and of Climate (page 9) given in the COLONIAL OFFICE PAMPHLET, as applying to 14,000 square miles of surface, are introduced into the "Colonists' Handbook" (pages 24 and 26) as applying, word for word, to 120,000 square miles of surface, much of which is known to me and to every traveller there to be bare rock, lake, or vast morass. And this description is given in a "Handbook," whose first words inform the trusting emigrant, that the information it contains may be "thoroughly relied on." The force of palpable untruth and deception could scarcely present itself in better form than in this simple illustration, but I regret to say there are others of far worse character. No notice is taken of the vast Lakes,—Winnipeg, Manitoba, Winnipegosis, &c., within the limits named, but all are included as Fertile LAND. I shall have occasion to notice this form of generalization again.

#### POSITION OF THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

Now what is the position of the American Bishops in relation to these misrepresentations? They cannot countenance absurdities so gross and so injurious to their own country as a means for determining the course of emigration and the investment of capital in Land Companies and Railway Companies. It is unnecessary to pursue this inquiry further, the answer and the steps to be taken are patent to every man possessing a conscience.

But I am reluctantly compelled to ask your Grace's attention to

the following dishonest and unmanly feature in these matters. A year ago it became my duty to point out to Lords Granville and Kimberley in a printed letter, dated May 27th, 1881, a copy of which is appended, (16) various nefarious acts of Sir Alex. Galt, and his allies. In section 10 of the "Argument" given in Appendix No. III. your Grace will observe that I made special allusion to the publication in the Colonial Office Pamphlet of Mr. McLeod's delusions—Section 10 is as follows:—

(10. Publication by the Imperial Colonial Office in 1880, of a pamphlet containing erroneous statements respecting a "Wheat Area" 320,000 square miles in extent, the existence of such area having been virtually disproved by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1879 and 1880. Said pamphlet issued by the Colonial Office and entitled "Information for Emigrants to the British Colonies." Distribution of this pamphlet under the supervision of Sir Alexander Galt, the Canadian High Commissioner.

Copies of this letter were sent to Sir Alexander Galt, yet notwithstanding the fact that the leading atrocities perpetrated by this diplomatist were pointed out in that printed letter a year ago, yet this public officer, representing a loyal colony of first importance, persists in palming upon your Grace and the Venerable Societies for the PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL and PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, the same stale and exploded fictions to beguile through your sacred influence the uninstructed people of England. It is no excuse that the Government of Canada countenanced this proceeding.

It is generally thought that an innate sense of respect for any assemblage of Ministers of religion suffices to shelter them from imposition in the execution of benevolent work; but what are we to think of men who coldly impose misleading statements upon the representatives of the LAMBETH CONFERENCE, whose recommendations rise, in the minds of multitudes, to the exalted dignity of law.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley was silent in the matter of my representations, although it pertained to his department of Government. The Colonial Office Pamphlet and Map are still distributed. I procured one from the Liverpool Emigration Office in March, 1882.

I cannot better bring this brief notice of the character of the information respecting the "Wheat Area" of the North West Territories with which the Joint Committee of the Great Missionary Societies of the Church of England has been supplied by Sir Alexander Galt, to a present close, than by quotations from two very recent documents now before me. One document is the Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1881; the other is, Despatch No. 334; addressed by the United States Consul at Winnipeg to the Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, U. S., dated Winnipeg, Feb. 9th, 1882, and kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Davis.

The Dominion Minister of Agriculture says:—

"In the absence of the completion of exact surveys, it may be generally stated that the area of this Wheat land comprises an extent of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of acres. \* \* \*

(16) See Appendix No. III.



"The settlement of the Canadian North-West besides furnishing homes for millions of the redundant population of the United Kingdom and Europe, will settle the question of the supply of breadstuffs for the Mother Country, by making it entirely independent of Foreigners."

[NOTE.—"In support of the preceding remarks it is as well to quote the following extract from the letter of a distinguished American, Hon. Horatio Seymour, late Governor of the State of New York.—" \* \* \* "I saw thousands and thousands of acres of wheat, clearing 40 bushels to the acre, weighing 63 and 65 pounds" to the bushel, and was assured by undoubted authority that on Peace River, 1200 miles" north west of where I was, wheat could be produced in immense quantities equal to" the best I saw in Winnipeg, while great herds of cattle were being fed without cost on" "as fine grassy land as the world affords." \* \* \* ]

I do not think it necessary to complete the extract, because the conclusions are based on premises similar to those which form the "undoubted authority" respecting the wheat and cattle production of the Peace River country.

In Despatch No. 334, Consul Taylor says:—

"In corroboration of these specific statements, I find in the "Mission Field" of January 2, 1882, a London Monthly publication of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, an abstract of a Report of Rev. W. Bompas, Bishop of the Church of England in the Athabasca and Mackenzie Districts—his diocese comprising the entire Arctic water-shed of British America, of which the following extracts are pertinent:—"The excellence of the land in the Peace River country for farming purposes is well known. The soil is rich and productive and the climate most salubrious. A mission station is established at Fort Vermilion under the charge of the Rev. Alfred Gerriorh, and a church is fast approaching completion; other mission stations have been started at different points of the river, and in 1878 a Mission farm was begun which the Bishop hopes will in time obviate the necessity of procuring all the supplies of flour, &c., from Red River, the expense of which from heavy freights is so great that every bag of flour by the time it reaches the Missionaries north of Athabasca costs upwards of five pounds."

The point to which I respectfully ask your Grace's attention is embodied in the italicized paragraph in both extracts. If Governor Seymour's "undoubted authority" has any facts to rest on, why do not the Athabasca Missionaries get their flour from the "immense quantities" that can be produced in the Peace River Country. But if Governor Seymour has been misled, what ground has the Canadian Minister of Agriculture for quoting conclusions based on fictitious data, and citing this "undoubted authority" to strengthen his own seductive illusions.

I think I may safely say that at the present time there is not a sod turned on the plateau of the Peace River Country, through which the Peace River flows in a deep eroded trough, declining during its course of many hundred miles from 800 feet to ten feet below the country's level, and through an area tributary to it larger than England. It is at the bottom or on the benches in this deep, narrow, and sheltered trough that wheat has been brought to maturity, when well protected from summer frosts, but on the plateau which forms "the Country," no wheat has yet been grown or a sod turned in that vast wilderness.

If Consul Taylor be correct in his citation from the abstract of Bishop Bompas' Report, then the fact that flour costs the Athabasca Missionaries five pounds sterling or about 24 dollars a bag, to bring it from Red River, furnishes a practical illustration of the non-existence of the "Wheat Crop" in the Peace River Country.

If, on the other hand, the Country can produce Wheat, then is it not strange that since 1878 the Missionaries should not have been able to grow it on the farm and thus lessen the heavy charge on the abundant charity of the Society which sustains them?

I think too that the contrast presented in these extracts exemplifies strongly the character of the "information" *à la Macoun*, supplied to the public about the Peace River Country. It is, however, the "money value" of such quotations as those ascribed to Governor Seymour which appear to be the attractive features of these announcements. Truth has nothing to do with them. This "money value" exists in the eyes of those who most extol the North-West, and it was particularly brought to the front by Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, in his recent speech on the Canadian Pacific Railway, delivered in the House of Commons on the 18th April, 1882, a week before the Mansion House Committee's charitable project was brought to a sudden and unexpected close. Sir Charles Tupper read an extract from an article in the London *Morning Post* to the Parliament of Canada. This is a portion of the article read, as given in the report of the Minister's speech. I italicise the saving clause which the writer thought necessary to introduce, and I put in Capitals the poetry of the author.

"First, from a simple point of view, it is of great importance that the political future of British North America shall be assured, and there is no more certain method of effecting this than by settling the immense tract of country between Fort Garry and the Rocky Mountains, and building a trans-continental highway through British soil. The next phase of the matter presented to us is the Great North-West, which appears as an inexhaustible wheat granary for our own countless consumers on this side of the Atlantic. The last, but not the least, ground for congratulation, *if all that is said of it be true*, is the conviction that within little more than a fortnight of London there is an unlimited field for the profitable employment of British capital and of British thews and sinews. The Monroe doctrine fades into mist before the fact that the acreage of British America is greater than that of the United States. Even the mist vanishes as THE BOUNDLESS UNDULATING PRAIRIES OF THE NORTH WEST, EMBRACING BETWEEN TWO OR THREE MILLIONS OF SQUARE MILES, furnish employment to countless ploughs and reaping machines, or become the home of vast herds of cattle, claiming for their progenitors high-priced sires from Hereford or Kirklevington."

Sir Charles Tupper's comment on this article is as follows:—

"I ask the hon. gentleman to tell me the *money value* of such an article as that. Look at these great steamers that are now crossing the Atlantic to this country, crowded with people, full of high hope and expectation, carrying their industry into the North-West, where they will become energetic sons of the soil of Canada. It is statements such as these which have entirely changed the current of public sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic with reference to this country. Then, what do we find across the border? Let us go down among our neighbors in the United States. I read an extract here from the late Governor Seymour's speech *bearing testimony* to the inexhaustible fertility of the North-West. Let me now give a short extract from a speech delivered in the United States Senate on January 10th, 1882:—

"The report of the Canadian Commissioner of Agriculture shows that they have in the Canadian North-West over two hundred million acres of wheat-producing country;" &c., &c., &c.

I need not continue the extract, it draws conclusions from the

"200,000,000 acres of wheat producing country." The premises being erroneous the conclusions must be erroneous also.

Sir Charles then reads extracts of a similar style from the *Chicago Tribune*, and he closes his description of the means taken to bring the North West under the notice of the world in the following words:—

"I give this to the House as the evidence of what in one short year has been accomplished in relation to the attention attracted to our country abroad, and the result of it he finds in the tens of thousands of immigrants—I suppose little short at this moment of 30,000—since the 1st of January that are pushing across the border to enjoy the blessings and advantages, and engage in the development of our country that has been opened to their view."

Your Grace will gather from what I relate in this letter, the disastrous character of the efforts which have accomplished the result. The "Colonists' Handbook" is one of these efforts, the coming winter will probably supply a terrible record of widespread misery which will ooze to the surface here and there, notwithstanding all efforts to hide it under the glamour of successful Colonization "enterprise" and relief to the "overburdened population of Europe."

I pass on to the consideration of the Meteorological Table presented in the "Colonists' Handbook" and shall presently revert to the origin of the fallacy that there are "200,000,000 acres of fertile land which are now awaiting settlement" in the North-West Territories.

### III.

#### THE FALSE METEOROLOGICAL TABLES IN THE COLONISTS' HANDBOOK.

This is the Table in the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK" and these are the conclusions derived from the data presented.

"The following table represents the mean temperature of Winnipeg, Toronto, and Battleford, for each month of the year ending July 1879.

Months.	Toronto.	Winnipeg.	Battleford.
August .....	66.38	67.34	67.79
September .....	58.18	52.18	47.10
October .....	45.84	35.84	34.53
November .....	36.06	30.66	28.56
December .....	25.78	11.97	6.48
January .....	22.80	—6.10	0.45
February .....	22.74	—12.32	—10.25
March .....	28.93	14.14	16.80
April .....	40.72	39.10	46.70
May .....	51.74	53.13	53.35
June .....	61.85	63.20	60.45
July .....	67.49	68.19	63.95

"It will be noticed that, from Toronto westward, the temperature rises during the summer months, and, as the average yield of wheat

"per acre in Manitoba and the North-West is equally as large (if not larger both in volume and in weight) as in the United States, it would seem that, in conjunction with the fertility of the soil, this temperature is very favourable to cereal crops."

The history of this table is as follows. It is taken from a letter written by Mr. J. W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, addressed to the Editor of the "Pioneer Press" of St. Paul, Minnesota, and published in that Journal in 1880.

The letter was reproduced in full by Mr. Hepple Hall, the Promoter, in his "Lands of Plenty." Mr. Hepple Hall, without the Consul's consent, published this letter as if addressed to the Editor of "Lands of Plenty" and attached the subjoined flaming heading, which I reproduce with a portion of Consul Taylor's letter and the source of the Meteorological Tables imposed upon your Grace and distributed throughout England under the auspices of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

#### "GREAT NORTHERN WHEAT ZONE.

"FACTS AND AUTHORITIES ADDUCED BY MR. J. W. TAYLOR IN SUPPORT OF HIS STATEMENT THAT THREE-FOURTHS OF THE WHEAT BELT OF THE CONTINENT LIES NORTH OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY—THE CLIMATE OF THE PEACE RIVER AND SASKATCHEWAN VALLEYS—ARGUMENT FOR A ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & ATHABASKA RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the "LANDS OF PLenty."

SIR,—A comparative statement of temperatures at St. Paul, Winnipeg and Battleford, for the first months of the current year, including April, having been published by me and noticed in the *Pioneer Press*, St. Paul, I assume that your readers will be interested in a similar statement for the year ending July 31, 1879, to which I have added the monthly observations at Toronto.

These positions are as follows :

	N. Lat.	W. Lon.
Toronto.	43.39	79.23
St. Paul.	44.52	93.05
Winnipeg.	49.50	96.20
Battleford.	52.30	109.00

It will be convenient to refer to latitudes as Toronto, 44°; St. Paul, 45°; Winnipeg, 50°; Battleford, 53°. The place last named is situated on the Saskatchewan River, at the junction of the Battle river, and is the capital of the North-west Territory of Canada, as the vast district west of Manitoba (longitude 99°) to the Rocky mountains is now known geographically and politically. Battleford is the residence of the Canadian Lieutenant-Governor Laird, and has its newspaper, *Saskatchewan Herald*. I will further premise that Sergeant Price of the Canadian mounted police at Battleford, Mr. James Stewart of the Canadian signal service at Winnipeg, Sergeant Cone of the United States signal corps at St. Paul, and Mr. G. C. Rainboth, Dominion civil engineer of Quebec, have kindly furnished the materials of the following

TABLE OF MEAN TEMPERATURES.

	Toronto.	St. Paul.	Winnipeg.	Battleford.
August.	66.38	72.00	67.34	67.79
September.	58.18	60.06	62.18	47.10
October.	45.84	46.03	36.84	34.52
November.	36.06	38.03	30.66	28.06
December.	26.78	19.08	11.97	8.48
January.	22.80	16.03	-6.10	0.45
February.	22.74	15.02	-12.32	-10.25
March.	28.93	33.01	14.14	16.80
April.	40.72	50.64	39.10	46.70
May.	61.74	68.07	63.13	53.35
June.	61.85	67.09	63.20	60.45
July.	67.49	73.05	68.19	63.95
Yearly means.	44.04	45.62	34.76	34.82

A statement of mean temperature during the agricultural season, from April to August inclusive, exhibits the following proportions: Toronto,  $57^{\circ} 65'$ ; St. Paul,  $65^{\circ} 5'$ ; Winnipeg,  $58^{\circ} 19'$ ; Battleford,  $58^{\circ} 53'$ . Thus it will be seen that the climate, in its relation to agriculture, is warmer in Manitoba and over territory seven hundred miles north-west, than in the most central districts of Ontario; while St. Paul, in latitude  $45^{\circ}$  is  $7^{\circ} 40'$  warmer than the vicinity of Toronto in latitude  $44^{\circ}$ .\*

I hope soon to be in possession of similar statistics at Fort McMurray on the Athabaska river, and Fort Vermillion on Peace river, respectively 1,000 and 1,200 miles due north-west of Winnipeg, and I have full confidence that the climate at these points will not be materially different from Battleford. The altitude of the Athabaska and Peace river districts is less and the trend of the Pacific winds through the Rocky mountains is more marked than at Battleford."

\* The Italics are our own—Editor "Lands of Plenty."

All this nonsense is based on misleading and falsified meteorological data.

Somebody has put into the Consul's hands false figures purporting to represent, as he states, the means for Toronto, Winnipeg and Battleford for the year ending July 31, 1879. The trick was a shameful one, especially in relation to Winnipeg, whose figures are outrageously wrong. There are, however, other instances of similar frauds in the same direction, notably the two false tables prepared by Professor Macoun, and the other meteorological data manufactured by that charlatan as displayed in my printed letter to the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 27th, 1881, also the annotated Meteorological Statements by Colonel Dennis, the late Deputy Minister of the Interior for the Dominion, in Mr. Hepple Hall's fictitious "Lands of Plenty," page 41, and in Mr. Silver's Handbook of Canada, page 237, and numerous other instances.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, with every official source at his command which the observatories at Toronto and Washington could offer, selected three columns of Consul Taylor's "mean temperatures" and published them in the Colonial Office Pamphlet in 1880. After attention had been directed to its misteachings, this unpatriotic schemer again presented the same manufactured imposition to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge to spread among the trusting people of England, seeking information. It is to be remembered that these fictions are paraded as an "Argument for a St. Paul, Minneapolis & Athabaska Railway."

Every one in Canada knows that there exists in the Dominion an excellent Meteorological Service supported by Government, and having over one hundred stations scattered throughout a large portion of its surface. Each year the reduced, corrected and tabulated results of the observations thus made are printed and published under the supervision of the Superintendent at Toronto. Therefore, any one turning to the official returns can not fail to detect enormous differences between Sir Alexander Galt's temperature for the year ending July, 1879, and those presented in the official records.

These are the differences, between Toronto and Winnipeg, as given in the Official Returns and those palmed on the United States Consul.



## TORONTO.

## WINNIPEG

		Colonists' Handbook and Colonial Office Pamphlet.	Dominion Meteorological Service.	Colonists' Handbook and Colonial Office Pamphlet.	Dominion Meteorological Service.
1878.	August .....	66.38	68.4	67.34	66.3
"	September .	58.18	61.1	52.18	50.4
"	October.....	45.84	49.4	35.84	35.0
"	November .	36.06	36.6	30.66	29.9
"	December...	25.78	24.5	11.97	6.7
1879.	January.....	22.80	20.3	-6.10	-4.4
"	February....	22.74	17.9	-12.32	-7.8
"	March. ....	28.93	29.1	14.14	13.2
"	April... ..	40.72	39.9	39.10	38.9
"	May.....	51.74	54.4	53.13	54.0
"	June .....	61.85	61.9	63.26	63.6
"	July.....	67.49	68.7	68.19	67.5

From these contrasted tables your Grace will see that the conclusions drawn from Sir Alexander Galt's false table taken from Consul Taylor's letter are reversed, and that from "Toronto westward the temperature *falls* during the summer months"—always supposing that conclusions based on such meagre data are admissible. But if the means for a large number of years are taken the difference in favour of Toronto comes out in a still more striking manner, and yet Toronto from its proximity to Lake Ontario has a considerably lower mean monthly temperature than a very large portion of western Ontario. (17)

The following comparison of the means of the "Agricultural season" for a large number of years, illustrates the absurdity of Consul Taylor's conclusions. The means for Fort Garry (Winnipeg) have been kindly supplied by the United States Signal Service.

(17.) If we take an inland station such as London, Ontario, and compare the records of Aug. 1878, July, 1879, and June, 1879, with those of Winnipeg for the same months we find the meteorological relations thus represented

	London, Ontario.	Winnipeg.
Mean. . . . .	71.50	65.6

If we take the months in the same year we find the following results officially recorded.

	London, Ontario.	Winnipeg.
Mean. . . . .	70.27	64.84

If we compare with Battleford for the summer months of the year 1878, the sums of the temperatures are thus officially given.

Toronto. . . . .	203.1
Winnipeg. . . . .	200.4
Battleford. . . . .	196.7

The means for Toronto are from the Toronto Meteorological Reports.

	TORONTO. (1)	FORT GARRY (2) (Winnipeg.)
April.....	41.11	34.3
May.....	51.52	52.2
June.....	61.65	60.7
July.....	67.30	66.4
August.....	66.15	63.8
	287.73	277.4

(1.) Mean of 30 years.

(2.) Mean of 8 years.

I give in a foot note (No. 18) some of the works in which these false Meteorological Tables are circulated by the Dominion Government, notwithstanding the existence of their own Dominion Meteorological Service whose results are published under their authority. I may also again respectfully refer to the reply of the Reverend Secretary, (Appendix 1, No. 2,) as in the case of the false map published in the "Colonists' Handbook," and ask if the official returns of the Dominion Meteorological Service together with Sir Alexander Galt's selection of Consul Taylor's data taken from the St. Paul's *Pioneer Press*, were placed before him, which

(18.) Consul Taylor's letter appears in a government pamphlet entitled "The North West" by E. E. Tasse. Twenty thousand copies of this pamphlet were purchased by the Canadian Government. In Mr. Tasse's pamphlet Consul Taylor's letter is presented as addressed to the "Editor of the Pioneer Press" (St. Paul, Minn.)

The letter next appears in Mr. Heppie Hull's "Lands of Plenty," of which 2000 copies were purchased by the Canadian Government, but in this publication the letter is addressed to the Editor of "Lands of Plenty."

A portion of Consul Taylor's letter with his Meteorological Table and deductions therefrom is next found in the Reports of the Tenant Farmers' delegates to Canada, of which reports, according to the evidence of Mr. Lowe before a parliamentary Committee, 300,000 copies have been printed. It is quoted of Mr. George Wilken, delegate from Aberdeenshire.

We next find a portion of Consul Taylor's tables appropriated without reference to the authority in the Imperial Colonial Office Pamphlet, published by the Colonial Office for the information of Emigrants to the British Colonies. The important and untrue deduction is introduced into this pamphlet.

These tables with the fallacious deduction next find display in the Appendix to the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, in an extract from the Colonial Office pamphlet, where they are introduced in connection with Professor Macoun's misleading snowfall in Manitoba, magnified into the representation of the snowfall in "the Western Portion of the Dominion." It is stated in evidence (Mar. 1st, 1881) that 25,000 copies of the Supplement or Appendix to the Department Report, containing these figures, are issued this year.

Extracts from Consul Taylor's speeches are found printed in Capital letters in Mr. Commissioner Brydges Pamphlet entitled "Manitoba and the North West." The pet paragraph is this:—"Three-fourths of the Great Wheat producing belt of the Continent lay north of the boundary. There the future bread supply of America, and of the Old World too, would be raised." This is an extract from Consul Taylor's speech at Winnipeg on Oct. 2nd, 1879. This extract and some more in the same style is to be found in "A Tour in Canada" by Thomas Moore, of which 10,000 copies were purchased by the Dominion Government. Consul Taylor's deductions are reproduced in the Hon. Peter Mitchell's "Notes of a Holiday Trip." The Tenant Farmers Delegates have the telling extract from Mr. Taylor's speech in the Report. Mr. Snow reproduces it. In "Southern Manitoba" of which brochure 20,000 copies were purchased by the Dominion Government, the choice paragraphs from Consul Taylor's speech at Emerson, Man., on Jan. 22, 1880, are reproduced and special attention directed to them.

The Imperial Commissioner, Mr. Pell, notices with commendation Consul Taylor's speeches and descriptions of the Canadian North West, and says that the ideas of the Commissioners "had been most ably sketched by Consul Taylor already. It was a pity the Hon. Gentleman had not to write the Report, or at least assist in its compilation." Lastly, in the paper on "England's Colonial Granaries" read before the Royal Colonial Institute on the 22nd Nov. 1881, Mr. Webster has heralded Consul Taylor's deductions and speeches, in a broad generalization.

By these means the erroneous deductions from misleading and apparently altered meteorological tables, placed in the unsuspecting hands of Consul Taylor, have been made alluringly to assist in the maturing of gigantic Land and Railway speculations of very doubtful and undecided character.

would he choose? They are both, as presented to him, official, and not matters of controversy. But which would he select, the true or the untrue? He has been presented with the untrue, therefore, it seems to me, if the matter lay with him, that his duty towards the people of England would be to correct his error openly and without delay.

When Consul Taylor published his tables in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* I do not suppose he had the least knowledge or suspicion of the enormous circulation they would obtain in England, or the base use that would be made of them. I am sure that Consul Taylor never dreamed that the Colonial Office of Imperial England would authoritatively publish a selection from his tables taken from a remote country newspaper of the far West, spurning at the same time the intelligent and truthful work of her own sons.

I am equally sure that your Grace, when confiding in Sir Alexander Galt, never dreamed that he would foist on you paltry forgeries to be misleadingly used for a beneficent purpose. But he did all this and more, after he had been informed of the character of his evil work. Observing the extensive use made in England by Sir Alexander Galt and others of the erroneous tables and illustrations published by Mr. Consul Taylor, and the still more misleading deductions drawn from them, I ventured to write a letter to the United States Secretary of State, calling attention to the subject and requesting that Consul Taylor's Tables might be submitted to Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institution.

During my recent visit to England there was forwarded to me the following reply from the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 25th, 1882.

To MR. HENRY YOUNG HIND,

&c., &c., &c.,

Windsor, Nova Scotia.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th of December last with the enclosures, and to inform you that a copy of it was duly referred, with the Meteorological tables which accompanied it, to Mr. James W. Taylor, Consul for the United States at Winnipeg, for his information and such remarks as he deemed proper to make upon the subject.

I have now to enclose for your perusal copies of his dispatches numbered 333 and 334, which treat of the subject, and to inform you, that, pursuant to your request, a copy of your letter has been to-day submitted to Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institution accompanied by copies of the dispatches of Mr. Taylor, before adverted to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,

Assistant Secretary.

ENCLOSURES.

1. Mr. Taylor to Mr. Davis.  
No. 333, February 8, 1882.  
No. 334, February 9, 1882.

COPIES.

To this letter I replied as given in the Appendix No. II.

A short time afterwards there was forwarded to me in England a letter from the "Office of the Chief Signal Office", War Department, Washington, dated April 15, 1882, stating that my communications had been referred by Professor Baird to that office; also enclosing certified official returns of MEAN TEMPERATURES at certain stations.

These valuable data, being the means of many years observations, are not comparable with the erroneous alleged temperatures of 1878 and 1879 placed in Consul Taylor's hands for comparison, and in part introduced by Sir A. T. Galt into the Colonial Office Pamphlet and the "Colonists' Handbook" to give currency to views contrary to fact, which a momentary glance at the Official Meteorological Report published at Toronto would have completely disproved. But the annual means kindly furnished by the United States Signal Service, enable me to show the entirely erroneous character of Mr. George Stephen's published statements as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway in his "Official Memorandum," that "The mean annual temperature of Winnipeg does not differ materially from that of Chicago, St. Paul or Montreal." How Mr. George Stephen can have arrived at that misleading conclusion, with the meteorological data at his command is inexplicable.

But Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, M. P., a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, goes further than Mr. Stephen in his meteorological excess. This gentleman says on page 108 of the "NINETEENTH CENTURY" for January, 1882, that "There is no APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE between the mean temperature of Winnipeg and that of Montreal or St. Paul; and Canadians have before their eyes the success which has attended the settlement of the American North-West."

Canadians will shortly have before their eyes Mr. H. Stafford Northcote's experience at Washington, where as an attaché during negotiations for the Treaty of Washington, this gentleman assisted in the manufacture of the XXXth Article of that Treaty, which greatly concerns the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

No man of sound mind can conscientiously say that a mean temperature of  $33^{\circ} 4$  is about the same as a mean temperature of  $44^{\circ} 0$ , or even approaches it. Then why did Mr. George Stephen, with all his vast facilities for obtaining correct information, make this deluding statement in his Official Memorandum as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Here are the true means for the periods named, and Winnipeg stands out with a mean annual temperature only a degree and a half above the freezing point of water. Montreal is 10 degrees above the freezing point of water. St. Paul 12 degrees above the same standard. This is the answer to Mr. George Stephen's and Mr. H. Stafford Northcote's meteorological delusions. The climate of the North-West generally is characterized by marked and sudden variability, which makes it hazardous to Agriculture, and particularly to stock raising.

Table showing the annual mean temperature of St. Paul, Chicago, Montreal, Winnipeg and Toronto, according to the authorities named.

## ANNUAL MEAN.

St. Paul (1).....	44°0
Chicago (2).....	45°85
Montreal (3).....	42°47
Fort Garry, Winnipeg (4) .....	33°4
Toronto (5).....	44°17

I may again respectfully ask, what are the American Bishops, who cordially assented to the recommendations of the LAMBETH CONFERENCE, as set forth in the truly humane circular letter which bears the signature of your Grace, to do in relation to the meteorological delusions and deductions emanating from the pen of their own consul, and so widely circulated throughout the United Kingdom by authority and powerful corporations. They are disproved by the official data of their own Government, and are palpably erroneous to any person who chooses to give attention to the subject. They must repudiate them, and one would suppose in the same open manner as they have been promulgated.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE OF MANITOBA IN THE "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK."

The Meteorological Tables to which I have called the attention of your Grace are preceded by a short essay on the climate of Manitoba. It is from the pen of no less an authority on meteorology than the Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics for the Dominion of Canada, and the responsible personage under whose instructions all the "information" published by the Department of Agriculture is issued. The Hon. J. H. Pope appears to take no note of time. He wrote that description of the climate of Manitoba on the 10th June, 1872. It is illustrated for the "Colonial Office" Pamphlet and the "Colonists' Handbook" by means of falsified tables of 1878-79 taken from the St. Paul's *Pioneer Press*. The Hon. John Henry Pope wrote the essay and printed it over his own name at the request of Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Your Grace will find it all in "Information for intending emigrants," published by the Department of Agriculture in 1872, exactly ten years ago.

The Hon. J. H. Pope furnishes through Sir Alexander Galt, for the Colonial Office in 1880, and for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1882, the same speculations respecting the climate of Manitoba as those in which he indulged on the 10th June 1872, notwithstanding the subsequent Official and Scientific

(1.) St. Paul, Minnesota—Lat. 44°53'; Long. 93°57'. Number of years of which the figures are the Mean—11. Authority—Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, U. S. Official data from original Records.

(2.) Chicago, Illinois—Lat. 41°54'; Long. 87°38'. Numbers of years of which the figures are the Mean—17 years, 3 months. Authority—Temperature Tables in Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Vol. XXI. Page 23.

(3.) Montreal, Quebec—Authority—Superintendent of the McGill College Observatory. The Mean is for six years, ending 1880.

(4.) Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Manitoba—Lat. 49°52'; Long. 97°0. Number of years of which the figures are the Mean—8. Authority—Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, U. S. Official data from original Records.

(5.) Toronto—Lat. 43°39'; Long. 79°23'. Number of years of which the figures are the Mean—31; (1841 to 1871.) Authority—"Abstract and Result of Magnetical and Meteorological Observations at the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, Canada, from 1841 to 1871, inclusive."



Records of the Dominion Observatory made at a first class station at Winnipeg for ten years, which utterly disprove some of his statements. The Hon. J. H. Pope says "Autumn begins about the 20th of September and lasts till the end of November, when the regular frosts sets in."

Acting in accordance with the yellow slip of invitation hereafter noticed contained in Documents issued by the Department of Agriculture in England, we will suppose that an inquirer turns to the Official Meteorological Records at Winnipeg as published in the Sessional Papers for each year. He will find the mean monthly temperature of November to be as follow :—

1872.....	17.2
1873.....	12.0
1874.....	14.0
1875.....	9.4
1876.....	14.3
1877.....	24.7
1878.....	29.9
1879.....	20.8
1880.....	13.1

Mean of 9 years, 17.26

So that the mean temperature of the Hon. J. H. Pope's autumnal month November, at Winnipeg, is  $17^{\circ} 26'$  or about 14 degrees below the freezing point of water. The tables kindly furnished me by the United States Signal Service give a mean for Fort Garry extending over 8 years of  $17^{\circ} 7'$ —a remarkably close approximation to the Canadian Official Returns. And this is what the Hon. J. H. Pope calls an autumnal month. The year in which Sir Alexander Galt presented that statement for publication by the Colonial Office, the mean temperature of November was more than 18 degrees below the freezing point of water, in 1875 it was 22 degrees below the freezing point of water, in 1872 when the Hon. J. H. Pope wrote his brief essay the mean temperature of November was 14 degrees below the freezing point. But the "Colonists' Handbook" improves upon the Hon. John Henry Pope's speculations. This authority amplifies the area over which the vision of the Canadian Minister extended ten years ago, from a surface of fourteen thousand square miles to one of one hundred and twenty thousand square miles—without comment, or warning, or any word whatever to arouse the reader to a sense of how low human nature will sink when it seeks to deceive; for your Grace will observe that this deception is part of many others and in unison with them, and advanced under Government authority with every facility for obtaining correct information.

In order that your Grace may see the full force of my remarks on the Hon. John Henry Pope's "Autumnal month, November," at Winnipeg, I append the mean monthly temperatures of that month at St. Paul's, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto for the periods and from the authorities named in the foot note on page 28 with the exception of Montreal. I am indebted to the officer in charge of

the United States Signal Service for the mean temperatures of St. Paul and Fort Garry.

MEAN TEMPERATURES OF NOVEMBER AT THE STATIONS NAMED.

Toronto.....	36.55
Montreal.....	35.50 (1)
Chicago.....	36.36
St. Paul.....	28.8
Winnipeg.....	17.26
Fort Garry (Winnipeg).....	17.70

Here then is a contrast between the mean November temperatures of Winnipeg and the other stations named which must strike and startle the most phlegmatic reasoners, and make them wonder what the Hon. John Henry Pope is about.

OTHER METEOROLOGICAL FALSIFICATIONS.

There is far more behind the illusory figures furnished to Consul Taylor than meets the eye, and it is of a character not merely liable to deceive but difficult in some cases to detect and expose. Sir Alex. Galt furnishes an illustration in the following words taken from the "Colonists' Handbook."

"The fall of snow is also less in the western portion of the Dominion; in the first half of the year 1876 it was 28 1-2 inches, and in the second half 29 3-4 inches, but the snow is no drawback to the growth of the crops, which are sown in April and May, and harvested in August and September."

This passage looks harmless enough, but when carefully examined and the data traced back, it is found to be entirely misleading, and reveals the clue to a system of meteorological fraud of vast proportions. I have entered fully into the details of this system in an enclosed printed letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 27, 1881. I have there compared the disgraceful data presented and perverted by Professor Macoun in the various publications which that charlatan has been permitted to supply to the public as an official authority.

In a published letter to the "Nottingham Daily Guardian," a copy of which is enclosed, I have noticed another class of meteorological falsifications largely circulated under the authority of Sir A. T. Galt in England, but I should fail in my duty if I were not to point out to your Grace those portions of my printed letters to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 5th, 1881, and Nov. 27th, 1881, in which I refer to the conduct of Colonel Dennis, the late Deputy Minister of the Interior for the Dominion of Canada, in this relation. Mr. Hepple Hall's misleading work entitled "Lands of Plenty" was annotated by Colonel Dennis and the statements made in that work are of such a disgraceful character that they deserve the most public exposure and condemnation. This work is patronized and circulated by Sir John A. Macdonald's Government, and the fictions it contains are dedicated to Sir J. A. Macdonald. It is noticed at some length in my letter to the Earl of Kimberley, dated November 5th, 1881.

(1) Period 6 years 5 months—authority—Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. In the authorities given the mean varies from 33.71 to 35.60.

Your Grace will observe from the facts brought forward in the letter to Lord Kimberley that the matter is one of very serious moment, and concerns the buyers and sellers of Railway and Land Scrip in the North-West Territories. (19) Should the question come before a Court of Justice, as is not improbable, the responsibility which rests upon those in authority who have continued to patronize the perversions and charlatanism of Professor Macoun and some other official authors, will doubtless meet with due recognition.

I have now pointed out illustrations of three different forms of misrepresentations furnished to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge for distribution among the dependent and uninstructed class who either voluntarily seek counsel and guidance, or have it proffered to them.

The Colonist's Handbook begins with "A Few Words to Emigrants"—and the reader is informed that "He will find in this Book, in simple form, a large amount of accurate information on Canada." He is further assured that "this information is supplied by the kindness of the Canadian Government, and may be thoroughly relied upon."

How far this broad generalization is borne out by the facts I have recorded it is needless to discuss at present, because it is my duty to furnish your Grace with further absolute proof that the information proceeding from the sources named is entirely unreliable and extremely dangerous in its tendencies to the peace and welfare of the Empire.

#### IV.

#### THE TRADE RETURNS.

I now ask leave to revert to the imposition practised upon your Grace and certain of the Right Reverend the Bishops, in your joint Legislative capacities, on the ground that the "Colonists' Handbook" furnishes the intending British Emigrant with some Trade

(19.) "By this iniquitous Meteorological process of comparing seasons made up of different months; selecting seasons; inverting seasons; altering temperatures, and adding together wrong months, extraordinary and striking results can be obtained. Whether they are philosophical, honest, gentlemanly or lawful is another question altogether.

But what is to be thought of the Government who employs this charlatan to get up these tables, and who then spreads the false information by hundreds of thousands of copies throughout the British Isles. What is to be thought and said of those who accept this manufactured information, and make money out of it. This is a matter, my Lord, for future and very serious consideration.

The Dominion Government has a splendid Meteorological service, with one hundred stations scattered over the country. But the truths of this official and recognised service are rejected, and the falsehoods of the charlatan preferred and accepted.

This, too, is a very serious matter for the consideration of the near future. I shall perhaps dwell upon it at some length then." Letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, dated Windsor, N. S., Nov. 27, 1881.

"But there is one feature about the figures of these perverted Meteorological details which cannot escape attention. It is a very serious feature for sellers and buyers of Railway and Land scrip in the North-West Territory.

"They all tend to misleadingly magnify and unduly extol the advantages of the climate of the North-West Territories, and to depreciate in comparison the climate of the more eastern portions of the Dominion, and they compel the conclusion that all the statements of the charlatan who manufactured them are unworthy of belief and made for a purpose."

"It may be urged with some degree of plausibility that the fitness of certain kinds of land for agricultural purposes is a matter of opinion, but there can be no doubt whatever respecting the object of fraudulent alterations of Meteorological Records, &c., &c." Ibid.

Returns designed to show the relative Import Trade between the United Kingdom and Canada on the one hand, and the United Kingdom and the United States on the other hand. I only anticipate by a very brief period the development of the whole matter, which must soon be brought before you in connection with its OUT-COME—THE DEMAND FOR COMMON RIGHTS IN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES. The ANTE TREATY status will be the fruit of the work of Sir J. A. Macdonald, Sir Stafford H. Northcote and the Earl of Kimberley in 1871. (See Appendix No. IV.)

This is the statement in the "Colonists' Handbook" :—

"3. TRADE.—The following figures show the imports and exports for "the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and also the value of the exports "to, and imports from, the United Kingdom during the same period.

Value of Imports,	£86,489,747
Value of Exports,	87,911,458
Exports to the United Kingdom,	45,814,126
Imports from the United Kingdom,	34,461,224

"An examination of these figures, compared with those of the United States, shows that the imports of Canada from Great Britain, in proportion to the population, represent 38s. per head as against 7s. per head in the United States."

But here is a similar statement in the Colonial Office Pamphlet, with different figures and the same conclusions.

"The following figures show the imports and exports for the fiscal "year ending June 30th, 1879, and also the value of the exports to, and "imports from, the United Kingdom during the same period.

Value of Imports,	£80,341,608
Value of Exports,	71,491,256
Exports to the United Kingdom,	36,287,119
Imports from the United Kingdom,	30,967,880

"An examination of these figures, compared with those of the United States, shows that the imports of Canada from Great Britain, in proportion to the population, represent 38s. per head, as against 7s. per head in the United States."

The intending emigrant has to take a good deal for granted in endeavouring to follow the reasoning in this paragraph; and in the Colonial Office Pamphlet the same bewildering conclusion is drawn from widely different figures.

From these two statements, if true, it is clear that the population of Canada since the census of 1871 must have increased about one-ninth from June 30th, 1879, to June 30th, 1880, or more than one-half the total increase from 1871 to 1881, according to the figures given on page 11 of the Colonists' Handbook. This is neither probable, nor in accordance with fact; but it is a legitimate deduction from Sir A. T. Galt's figures. I propose to show to your Grace the real character of what you have to take for granted, when presented with Trade Statistics by Sir Alex. Galt and his allies.

I am led more particularly to do this now because the diplomacy which involved forgery and perjury at the Fisheries Contention at Halifax, in 1877, is not only already bearing bitter fruit, as exemplified in my letter to Earl Granville, (Appendix IV.) but the matter has been again recently revived in a new and unexpected form by one of the parties to that vast imposition—the Hon. Peter Mitchell. This statesman publicly declared a few days ago (20) that he was

(20) See Report of the Hon. Peter Mitchell's speech published in the *New Brunswick Advocate*, also in the *St. John, N. B. Sun* of June 20th, 1882, also in the *Chicoutimi Post*, June 22nd, 1882.

nominated by Sir. J. A. Macdonald's Government, in 1873, to the position of British Commissioner at the contemplated Halifax Fisheries Contention, and that the Imperial Government approved of the nomination; also, that it was the upsetting of Sir J. A. Macdonald's Government that year which led to Sir Alexander Galt taking the place of Arbitrator which Mr. Peter Mitchell was to have occupied. Now, according to the statement of Sir A. J. Smith in parliament, certain Exhibits as provided for the Treaty of Washington, were produced before the Halifax Commission. But these exhibits are known to be forgeries. Therefore, Mr. Peter Mitchell accepted a position as Judge in an International Arbitration Case, for which, as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, he had previously connived at the preparation of falsified Exhibits, to be subsequently presented to himself for his judgment according to justice and equity in a grave international matter. (21)

There is no escape from this conclusion. It is frightful, but coming from the lips of the transgressor it acquires double force. Mr. Mitchell is reported to refer to me by name in his recent speech, therefore he will not be surprised at the sudden and practical turn matters are taking in relation to his reputation, or at the forcible withdrawal of mask after mask from the faces of himself and some of his former colleagues.

In August, 1878, your Grace, in common with every other member of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons, was presented with a Document entitled "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission," and another Document entitled "Record of the Proceedings of the Halifax Fisheries Commission." On pages 417 to 420 of the first named Document, and pages 433 to 436 of the last named, your Grace will find a large number of Canadian statistical statements designed to illustrate and confirm "Two Questions of vital importance in this Inquiry."

Your Grace will regret to learn that all the figures thus presented to you on these pages had been previously falsified enormously before use. They were subsequently sworn to in the presence of those who, using them, knew that they were falsified and that perjury was being committed. These falsified and perjured statistics were subsequently presented to your Grace, together with your reverend colleagues, as if true, and the gains they succeeded in winning were triumphed over and retained.

This is a dreadful condition of things, yet it is incontrovertible. It is known to Her Majesty's Government (22) and to the Government of the United States. But there are worse features in this matter than these; they are partly indicated in the accompanying letter addressed by me to the Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, (App. IV.) to which letter I beg respectfully to call your Grace's attention in

(21) See my printed letter to Earls Granville and Kimberley, dated Aug. 2nd, 1881, in which a synopsis is given of the Proceedings at Boston in June, 1881, where a portion of the proofs of the grossest fraud were exhibited to gentlemen appointed by the United States Government to examine the documents previously offered to Her Majesty's Government. Also the result and consequence of that examination as embodied in the resolution and Report of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced into my letter to Earl Granville, dated London, March 21st, 1882, and reproduced in Appendix IV. to this letter.

(22) See printed letter to Earls Granville and Kimberley, dated Windsor, Nova Scotia, Aug. 2nd, 1881.



your Legislative capacity, and also as President of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—on the ground that your Grace has been deceived in both instances by the same plausible and powerful accessories to each of the unmanly and unchristian acts referred to in that letter.

#### THE ROGUEY OF CERTAIN CANADIAN TRADE RETURNS.

As an illustration of the systematic method employed at Ottawa in the manipulation of Canadian Trade Returns to produce public impressions in aid of political schemes (23) or venal objects, I submit the following extract from a printed letter, dated October 25, 1881, which I transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada. The receipt of this letter was acknowledged in such a manner by Colonel de Winton, R. A., his Excellency's secretary, that the extraordinary course pursued by that officer formed the subject of the correspondence which is printed on the last two pages of my letter to the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 5th, 1881. (24) I believe that the history of Her Majesty's illustrious Regiment of Royal Artillery, furnishes no illustration of deformed diplomacy which rivals the novel and somewhat startling method introduced by Colonel de Winton. I also believe that the history of no other British Colony furnishes an approach even to the tenor of the correspondence with the Canadian Secretary of State, which I have printed with the communications to the Earl of Kimberley, or which carries such open and unanswerable condemnation.

*Extract from printed letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, dated October 25th, 1881.*

'In the printed letter I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 23rd Nov., 1880, you will find on page 34 an important illustration of the extent to which the Canadian Fish Export Trade Tables for 1874 were falsified for presentation to the arbitrators under oath. The figures are as subjoined. (25)

The several Provinces have been defrauded by the Compiler of the Table presented to the arbitrators at Halifax in 1877, to the following extent:—(26)

Province.	Compiler's Statements.	Official Trade Returns.	Difference.
Ontario.....	\$ 78,597	\$ 78,597	\$ 0
Quebec.....	112,369	778,672	666,303
Nova Scotia.....	3,790,149	3,791,152	1,003
New Brunswick....	388,229	393,772	5,543
P. E. Island.....	135,234	135,234	0
Total.....	\$ 4,504,578	\$ 5,177,427	\$ 672,849

With the key number 79750, which plays an important part in the manufacture of Canadian Trade Returns, as described in my letter to your Excellency dated Feb. 7, 1881, it is easy to find out the different

(23) In particular illustration of this species of turpitude see Mr. Commissioner Whitcher's letter to the Toronto "Globe," dated June 5th, 1880—and the answer I addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, entitled "Falsified Departmental Reports," dated Windsor, Nova Scotia, Nov. 23, 1890, and republished in Congressional papers for January 7, 1881.

(24) See Appendix No. V.

(25) See also Congressional Record—Jan. 7, 1881, page 19.

(26) This fraud is easily proved by means of the "Appendix Memorandum concerning Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington"—the compiler's figures are given in this remarkable document. Many scores of similar frauds are at once detected by its means.

digits selected by the forger by means of the following rule:—"Multiply different digits right and left, two and three together, adding one to the last product."

The key number is.....79750.

5 times 0 is..... 0  
 5 " 7 is..... 35  
 5 " 9 is..... 45  
 7 " 0 is..... 0  
 7 " 9 is..... 63  
 9 " 0 is..... 0  
 9 " 7 is..... 63  
 9 times 7 times 5 plus 1 is...316

These are the digits used by the Compiler, as found by the rule given, but the problem I now present is this—By what rule did the forger work when he arranged his digits on his chess board, so that they should represent when read from left to right and from right to left up and down, the exact figures he took from the Trade Returns of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia? Thus:—

KEY NUMBER ..... 79750

5 times 9 .....  
 5 " 0 .....  
 7 " 0 .....  
 7 " 9 .....  
 9 " 0 .....  
 9 " 7 .....  
 9 times 7 times 5 plus 1 .....  
 5 times 7 .....

	New Brunswick.		Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.	
	4	5						
			0					
				0				
					6	3		
						0		
					6	3		
			3	1	5			
	3	5						

Read, 'Quebec' up and down, left to right ..... 066303

Read, 'Nova Scotia' up and down right to left ..... 1003

Read, 'New Brunswick' up and down, right to left ..... 5549

These are the exact values in dollars the forger took from the Official Trade Returns of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The result he presented to the arbitrators and swore that it was true. This is a type of much, very much, that may be discerned in the Trade Returns of Canada, and public safety, with international comity, wholly apart from public morality, demand that this kind of work be investigated and stopped.

I do not pause to ask, what is to be thought of the Governor General in this relation? but I shall give in an annotated exposition of what occurred at Boston in 1881, and which ought to have taken place in London, some startling illustrations of Departmental Roguery at Ottawa, which will make men ask:—"What is the use

of an inert Governor General?" Provinces have their rights as well as Dominions, as well as "Powers." Fishermen and people have also their rights, and inertia is not a virtue where abuse of rights and principles are concerned.

Your Grace will gather from this illustration, that vast concerted fraud is to be found in the Trade Returns of the Dominion of Canada extending over several years. It amounts in one Department alone to many millions of dollars. Therefore, no reliance whatever is to be placed upon Sir Alexander Galt's figures, as well as none upon his recent illusory averments. But your Grace must further consider that the subordinates in various Departments of the Canadian Government at Ottawa have been for years compelled to alter the records of the different Provinces constituting the Dominion, and prepare them for presentation to Parliament as if true. That others have been induced to take these same Records of Government and re-fabricate them into misleading and forged aggregates. Your Grace must confront the fact that one of these subordinates was persuaded to swear to these false Exhibits, knowing them to be forged and false, before an International Court of Justice, of which Sir Alexander Galt was at the same time a member and an accessory to the frauds. All this was done in the presence of Government Officials who had aided the work, understood its purpose, watched its development and subsequently joined in its gains.

So that while your Grace and your illustrious colleagues were endeavoring at the Lambeth Conference, with prayer and supplication to devise means for aiding your poor and uninstructed fellow countrymen, the enemy was already sowing tares among your wheat and using you for his purposes. No better illustration of the wonderful association of the two qualifications required by man need be sought. It is not to pray only, but to *WAR* and pray. (27)

Your Grace will learn from my printed correspondence that Her Majesty's Government know all this, that the Government of the United States know it, that the Congress of the United States know it, and the letter to Earl Granville dated London, March 21, 1882, appended, (28), points to the crime and to its consequences.

The result is indicated in the "Joint Resolutions recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Congress of the United States." One of the retroacting consequences is seen in Sir Alexander Galt's reply to my letter of April 29th, 1882, in the accompanying "Correspondence relating to the Emigration of the Unemployed"—Sir Alexander Galt has "written" something, and left the country. He left it, as I have stated to the Lord Mayor, under "the icy scorn of PUBLIC UNBELIEF." (29.)

In the letter communicated to me on the 3rd May 1882, the Secretary of the Canadian High Commissioner is instructed to say:—"Sir Alexander does not at present intend to add anything to what he has already written." No doubt Earl Granville has

(27.) Mark xiv.—"Watch ye and pray, lest ye enter into temptation."

(28.) See Appendix No. IV.

(29.) See Correspondence relating to the "Emigration of the Unemployed." Appendix VI.

compelled Sir Alexander Galt to write his reply to the charges contained in my letter to His Lordship, and the sudden flight of Sir Alexander Galt from London, is also a necessary part of the result of that and other communications. I cannot doubt that Earl Granville has officially sustained British honour in this matter, and when the subject comes fairly and fully before the Imperial Parliament, much that lies hidden, which the nation ought to know, will be disclosed.

On the "maintenance" of the FISHERY FRAUDS (30) depends much of the success of the NORTH-WEST TERRITORY SWINDLES, for these abominations are so intimately interwoven that they cannot be separated, the same persons conspiring or being compromised in either.

Your Grace will now perceive that the vast subject with which I am dealing is both in development and in consequence, a virtual warfare between the principles of Religion and those of Mammon; between the gentle and loving guidance of the Redeemer and the greed of unprincipled men. It concerns the English-speaking race throughout the world, and the matter in its entirety as it now stands, is a shadow on the great English name. It carries the seeds of wide-spreading suffering, with the germs of dissatisfaction which may ripen to disaffection.

## I.

### PERSONAL RELATIONS.

#### ORIGIN OF THE "200,000,000 ACRES OF FERTILE LAND WHICH ARE NOW AWAITING SETTLEMENT."

There is a remarkable uniformity in certain statements made in the various works and maps issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and distributed by Sir Alexander Galt, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Colonial Office and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. They all embody the same statement that "*there are about 200,000,000 acres of fertile land in Manitoba and the North-West Territories which are now awaiting settlement.*"

The form of the announcement is sometimes varied slightly, but the figures, "two hundred million acres" uniformly prevail. Sometimes they are coldly expressed as mere statistical data, at other times enveloped in a frenzy of words which point to an imagination which has escaped control, and a diction which has rarely been subjected to rational restraint. Of such a character is the recent descriptive effort of Sir Charles Tupper, the Dominion Minister of Railways, as exhibited in an extract from a public speech delivered

(30) See Mr. Whitcher's memorandum to Sir John A. Macdonald respecting the necessity for "maintaining" the complete reliability of the Canadian Statistical evidence, also my reference to this monstrous proposal in the printed letter to Earl Granville and Kimberley, dated Aug. 2nd, 1881.

in Halifax, Nova Scotia, which I have relegated to a foot note. (31)

The authority for this comprehensive statement can not be Mr. McLeod, the elderly lawyer of the Ottawa District, for he gives 370,000 square miles as the "Wheat Area" alone, and 370,000 square miles cover 236,800,000 acres.

It cannot be Professor Macoun, for he gives a variety of estimates with precise descriptions of land which neither he nor any other reliable person ever saw, as has been officially shown by Mr. Sandford Fleming in his rather celebrated "Nothing Reliable Known" map. (32)

It cannot be Dr. Bell, the Assistant Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, for this erring geographer states "that the centre of this immense agricultural region probably lies to the north of the Saskatchewan" and he publishes with it a misleading map in the October number (1881) of the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. Then if it be not these authorities, who is the authority?

By a trick as unmanly as it is unjust, I am made to appear to be the authority for this statement. On page 103 of the Official Report of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year 1878, quotations will be found to that effect over the words "*Evidence of Professor Hind before a Committee of the Commons of Canada.*" I have explained how this trick was done in my letter to the Earl of Kimberley, herewith enclosed, dated Nov 5th, 1881.

Somebody cut out certain extracts from the evidence before the Committee referred to, and omitted the explanatory paragraphs. These garbled extracts were printed in the Official Pacific Railway Report for 1878. This is the extract—"Port Nelson, moreover, is about the same distance from the edge of a vast fertile region in the North-West exceeding two hundred millions of acres in area, as Quebec is from Toronto." The person who did this omitted to notice the limiting conditions often repeated in the same evidence,

THE NORTH-WEST DEVELOPMENT.

(31.) "Now I come to the point at which, I think, I will be able to relieve Mr. Jones' apprehensions that the manufacturing business is to be overdone. Had we only the present population of Canada to look to it might indeed be a subject for serious concern, but with 200,000,000 acres of the finest land in the world, inviting capitalists, inviting laborers, inviting enterprise from every portion of the world, and with the Canadian Pacific Railway carried forward as it is being carried forward to-day, the construction not only of a trunk line from ocean to ocean, but with branches here and there to open up the most fertile sections of that glorious country, with the certain prospect before us that people will pour in from every quarter of the globe with wonderful rapidity, thus creating a demand that will give ample scope for all the industrial energies that in these older Provinces we can carry on; why, gentlemen, when I tell you that 25,000 people went into that country this year between January 1st and May 1st, and when you take into account the fact that we will now enjoy the same advantages which the United States has possessed, an emigration agent far better than any that money could purchase, and that is the man or woman who sit down amid the comfort and prosperity of their new home to write to their friends and relations to tell them all about it and send money to them for them to follow; for in this way were hundreds of thousands drawn to the fertile prairies of the Western States; and in a few days we will have opened up for the whole summer the means of carrying the people from Quebec direct to the North-West through our own territory all the way, and without having to cross the border as hitherto, crossing Lake Superior in a steamer, you will understand how hundreds of thousands will pour into that great North-West just as rapidly as it can be opened up. When I tell you that within three months the government had applications from colonization companies for land to that extent that at a dollar per acre it would pay back into the Treasury the whole \$25,000,000, that the government have promised to the Syndicate, you will comprehend the rapidity with which the company is opening up the country, and with what confidence we look forward to a vast population there at an early day.—*Speech of Sir Charles Tupper at Halifax, June 5th, 1882.*

(32.) See Pacific Railway Report for 1879.



namely, "According to the map prepared by Colonel Dennis," then the Dominion Surveyor General. Colonel Dennis' lithographed map referred to, states in bold letters over a vast area that 176,910,000 acres have been "Proved to be admirably adapted to the growth of cereals especially Wheat." My evidence referred to this map prepared by Colonel Dennis, which I subsequently ascertained to be altogether untruthful and misleading. I give below a part of my explanation of this disreputable method of "quotation" in the letter to the Earl of Kimberley referred to above.

"Turning one day to the Pacific Railway Report for 1878, I discovered an extract from my "Navigation of Hudson's Bay," introduced in such a form on page 103, that it appeared as if I was the authority for stating that "Port Nelson, moreover, is about the same distance from the edge of a vast fertile region in the North-West, exceeding two hundred million of acres in area, as Quebec is from Toronto."

This extract is introduced without the limiting condition stated in the evidence (page 157) that "the argument contained in this paper with regard to this section, has a special reference to the lower map prepared by the Dominion Lands Office." (1.) This method of quotation is similar to making a statement on biblical authority, that "There is no God," by leaving out the limiting condition, "The fool hath said in his heart." (2.)

In my letter to the same responsible Colonial Minister dated Nov. 5th, 1881, I formally repudiated all connection with the delusion respecting the 200,000,000 acres of Fertile Land in the North West Territories, in the following words, having previously, under date May 27th, 1881, called official attention to that fallacy.

While I gladly point to the incontestible proofs, now patent to all, of the accuracy of my statements in 1857 and 1858, (30) respecting the wonderful fertility and climatic adaption to cereal growth, of a large portion of Manitoba, and a comparatively narrow zone extending north-westerly, at the same time I repudiate entirely all the deductions drawn in the 'NAVIGATION OF HUDSON BAY' as far as relates to the existence of 200,000,000 acres of Good land in the North West Territories, as defined by the untruthful and misleading maps on which the statement was based.

I earnestly protest against the continued wide publication under Government authority of the deductions based on these fallacious maps, in so far as they favor the idea of good soil throughout the area referred to.

The direct and recent usufructuary of Colonel Dennis' Dominion Lands Map of 1878 is noticed in the margin. The use of this map under the circumstances is a very grave matter.

I accepted the maps submitted to me in good faith, never dreaming

(1.) On page 27 of the so called "Colonel Dennis' Pamphlet"—I say "The argument contained in this paper with regard to this section has a special reference to the lower map prepared by the Dominion Lands Office. The yellow belt shows the very large area of cultivable and partly wooded land, which extends from Manitoba to about the head waters of the Peace River, covering an area of 200,000,000 acres; every portion, so far as known, is suitable for settlement."

All the details of Colonel Dennis' Dominion Lands Map of 1878, were reproduced by a Member of the House of the Commons on the floor of the House during last Session, as if true. See 'Hansard'—10th January 1881. This is an illustration of USURF.

(2.) The date of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee from which this misleading extract from my evidence is taken, is 4th May, 1878. The date of the Pacific Railway Report in which the extract is given, is April 26th. The date of the Pacific Railway Map to which the extract relates is also April 26th. Therefore some one must have abstracted a garbled part of my evidence from the documents belonging to a Parliamentary Committee before its report was presented, or even written by the Chairman, and inserted it in another parliamentary paper at an earlier date than the authority it misleadingly quotes."—Extract from a printed letter by Mr. Hind to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 5, 1881.

(30.) Reports on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition—1858 also—Imperial Blue Book—with map of the Fertile Belt—1860—also Narrative of the Canadian Exploring Expeditions; Longmans, London 1860. Vol. I. and II.

that such authorized and official productions could be born of misrepresentation or incompetency, and being besides assured by Colonel Dennis that they were the result of the Canadian Pacific Railway Surveys, which the title on Mr. Marcus Smith's large map confirmed as far as *the title went*. And I repudiate all connection with, or belief in, the Red words traced on the map which accompanies my evidence on the "NAVIGATION OF HUDSON'S BAY," sometimes deludingly styled "Colonel Dennis' Pamphlet," extending from latitude 60 to Manitoba—and appearing as: "VAST REGION OF EXCELLENT FARMING LAND."

Notwithstanding the references to official proofs, the same statement respecting the 200,000,000 acres of "Fertile Land which are now awaiting settlement" was introduced into the 'Colonists' Handbook' in 1882, as if it were true.

## II.

ORIGIN OF THE STATEMENT THAT THE "SUMMER MEAN TEMPERATURE OF MANITOBA IS 67 DEGREES 76 TENTHS, WHICH IS ABOUT THE SAME AS THAT OF NEW YORK."

Your Grace will also observe that there is remarkable uniformity in the statement made respecting the mean summer temperature of Red River and the Province of Manitoba in the works issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (1). Nearly all of them put the mean summer temperature at 67° 76. Some publications give the figures for the months June, July and August, and then the mean, thus:—

	June.	July.	August.	Summer Mean.
Red River.....	69.10	71.16	68.03	67.76

Many hundred thousand copies of this statement have been circulated by the Department of Agriculture; it is taken as the basis of comparison with other Provinces, and also States of the United States. (31) It is also made the theoretical foundation of the climatic adaptability of Manitoba for agriculture. Now, who is the authority for this statement? It is utterly untrue, and yet, being so constantly repeated by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, in the face of annual official returns, there must be an authority for the figures. I am made to appear as the authority, and under these circumstances. You will find in my report on the Red River Settlement published by the Imperial House of Commons in 1859, on page 128, the identical figures (with one exception which has been altered) quoted in 1881 by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. (32)

The table, as stated in my "Narrative of the Canadian Exploring

(1.) On the sheet embracing the large Map of the Canadian Pacific Railway issued by Sir John Rose of Bartholomew House, London, early in 1882, the following statement is made. "The Grain Garden of the Globe—Manitoba—Climate. The summer mean is 67° 76, which is about the same as that of the State of New York. The Mean Winter temperature is almost precisely the same as that of St. Paul and Montreal."

(31.) See page 78 of "A Hand Book for Emigrants."—The true unreduced figures given in my report for 1858 are,

June.	69.10
July.	71.16
Aug.	68.03

Summer . . . 67.76

(32.) Vide—Papers relative to the Exploration of the Country between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement; presented June 1859.

Expeditions" on page 365, Vol. II., was prepared for me by Mr. James Walker, assistant at the Observatory, Toronto, to whom I had transferred the observer's notes (Mr. Donald Gunn, of Red River Settlement,) for reduction and comparison. The table was printed with the report during my absence on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition. In my report on this Expedition, presented to the Imperial House of Commons in 1860, your Grace will find the same table reproduced on page 138, with the caution that "the results of one years' comparison are not of much value in estimating the relative climatic adaptation of regions far apart." In my Narrative published by Longmans in 1860 I again reproduced the table on page 367, Vol. II. with an additional caution in italics that "the results of one years' comparison *are not of much value* in estimating the relative climatic adaptation of regions far apart; nor do they afford sufficient data for a fair estimate of the climate of the locality where the observations were made." In 1860, after my report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan had been laid before the Imperial House of Commons, and after the publication of the Narrative, I was informed that the Meteorological observations of Mr. Donald Gunn, published by me and supposed to have been reduced by Mr. James Walker of the Toronto Observatory, had *not been reduced* but merely compared with reduced Toronto data. This was pointed out officially by Captain Blakiston, and will be found in his Report commencing page 29 of "Further papers relative to the Exploration of British North America under Capt. Palliser—1860," Capt. Blakiston had the data properly reduced and the summer mean restored to its true value,  $64^{\circ}$ , instead of  $67.76$ . Again, the same data presented to me by Mr. Donald Gunn for 1855-56, were sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, with the observations up to September, 1861, thus including 4 years and 4 months. These observations were properly reduced, and recorded on page 4 of "Resulting Mean Temperature" in Vol. XXI. of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" as officially developed by Charles A. Schott, Assistant, United States Coast Survey, &c., &c., published 1876.

These are the Reduced Means of the Smithsonian Institution as compared with the unreduced and erroneous temperatures of 1855 and 56 so persistently published by the Department of Agriculture of Ottawa, notwithstanding the existence of Dominion Records at Toronto, which utterly disprove the statement and conclusions advanced by the Department of Agriculture.

	June.	July.	August.	Summer Mean.
Reduced Mean.....	62.82	67.50	64.62	64.95
Dep. of Agri. Mean....	69.10	71.16	68.03	67.76
Difference .....	6.28	3.66	3.41	2.81

The Department of Agriculture's figures for August have been magnified from 63.03 to 68.03, and the addition of the details shows they will not produce the Mean  $67.76$ . But the Department of Agriculture has gone further still. Instead of limiting the unreduced Means to one station where they were taken, the author of the Departmental Pamphlet actually alters the station to that of

Manitoba, and says in the edition for 1881—"The climate of Manitoba gives conditions of decided warmth in summer and decided cold in winter. The summer Mean is 67°76, which is about the same as that of the *State of New York*." (33)

In 1882, Mr. George Stephen extends this false summer mean of one station at Red River, (unwittingly first published in my Red River Report in 1858,) so that it covers a Province 120,000 square miles in area—or as large as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is in this disgraceful manner that fallacious impressions respecting the climate of the Province of Manitoba are created under the authority of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and circulated far and wide throughout the United Kingdom for the information of the people and the benefit of speculators in Land and Railway enterprises. The Department does not heed remonstrances, it takes no note of untruth. If the figures or the conclusions possess "money value" they are persisted in, they become "official" and are received as such. Should a private citizen do this sort of thing in the business transactions of every-day life, he would not only be responsible for the injury he might create, but liable to punishment for misdemeanor or crime.

As a general fact it may be stated that all the leading figures purporting to represent the climate of Manitoba and the North West Territories published by the Department of Agriculture, by Professor Macoun, Mr. Consul Taylor, Sir Alexander Galt, the Colonial Office, the Colonists' Handbook, &c., &c., have been selected from unreduced data, or altered or changed in such a manner as to produce coloured and entirely misleading impressions. This has been done in the face of the published results of a splendid Meteorological Service supported by the Government, at everyone's disposal, and capable of supplying correct information. The act is consequently fraudulent.

### III.

#### OBJECT OF TWO DIFFERENT REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BOUNDARIES OF QUEBEC ON DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT MAPS.

Any person examining the maps of British North America already referred to as published by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, (34) must be struck with the difference between the delineations of the boundaries of the Province of Quebec in the Labrador Peninsula. The geographical features not only differ, but both are widely incorrect.

(33.) See page 5 of "The Province of Manitoba and North-West Territory—Information for intending Emigrants" Fifth Edition—Published by the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Canada. Also Map and descriptive account of Manitoba published by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1882.

See also my letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 27, 1881. This letter exposes the Meteorological falsifications of Professor Macoun. I notice Colonel Dennis' Meteorological absurdities in a printed letter addressed to Lord Kimberley, dated Nov. 5, 1881. Also other important Meteorological falsifications in the works published by the Department of Agriculture in a letter addressed to the Editor of the Nottingham Daily Guardian, dated April 12th, 1882.

Reference to maps published in England and School Maps in Canada (35) will show a very different delineation of the Hamilton or Ashwanipi River to what is found in the Canadian Government maps. In the maps mentioned in the foot note the Hamilton or Ashwanipi River is represented in accordance with the result of my explorations in 1861 as given in Vol. II. of "Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula"—Longmans 1863. Since that map was published the well known Jesuit Missionary, Pere Arnaud, has passed down the Hamilton river from its source near the head waters of the Moisie to Hamilton Inlet, as I was informed at Rigolette (Hamilton Inlet) in 1876 by the Hudson Bay Company's officer in charge of that Port.

In the year 1878 being at Ottawa, I inquired at the office of the Dominion Lands Survey why the Hamilton River was not introduced into the Government maps, although it was constantly frequented for several hundred miles above Rigolette by the employees of the Hudson Bay Company. The answer was characteristic of that Department, and was to the effect that it was not the policy of the Government to introduce the Hamilton River on account of impending questions connected with the boundaries of the Province of Quebec.

It will be observed that the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" is supplied with information respecting the "Wheat Area" of the North-West Territories largely derived from alleged old Hudson Bay records, and yet, in an important point relating to the known existence of a very large river pursuing a course across the misrepresented valleys of imaginary rivers in the Labrador Peninsula, a fiction is resorted to in order to keep open a question having local political bearings. To support this fiction two official maps purporting to represent the same country are produced by the same authority with entirely different delineations of great river courses, and different Provincial Boundaries. The results of geographical experience are ignored in order to serve a political object, and this is also the case with the representation of the "Wheat Area," and the climate of the North-West Territories.

#### IV.

##### THE FRAUDULENT TRADE STATISTICS.

My personal relation to the Fraudulent Trade Statistics is amply illustrated in the correspondence given in the Appendix, particularly in the letter to the Rt. Hon. Earl Granville.

This subject is one of such overwhelming magnitude that I shall content myself for the present with a reference to the correspondence given in the Appendix. But the interests of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada demand that this matter be

(34) Compare Map published in *Colonists' Handbook* with Map published by order of the Hon. Minister of the Interior in the "Reports of the Tenant Farmers Delegates on the Dominion of Canada" Edition 1881.

(35) Among the works at hand I may mention "The Students Atlas," William Collins, Sons & Co., London, Glasgow and Edinburgh,—Silver's *Handbook to Canada*—Map constructed by W. J. Turner ;—Calkin's *School Geography*, Halifax, N. S., &c., &c.

brought prominently before the public in all its bearings before diplomatic negotiations relating to the ANTE TREATY status of the Fisheries are commenced. The rights of Provinces and the maintenance of good neighbourhood can not be sacrificed away or jeopardized to save the reputations of half a dozen politicians and their hangers on, who, under cover of the various local delinquencies the Fishery Frauds entail, and the political questions and interests these delinquencies involve if publicly discussed, seize the opportunity to turn public attention to making money out of equally gross misrepresentations of the "Great North-West."

While this condition of "Society" portrays the existence of a very loose code of morality and honour prevailing among certain limited circles, it encourages those who have faith in justice and truth to gird their armor on, and strive for the right.

The contrast presented by the Legislatures of the Maritime Provinces of Canada and those of the State of Maine, the State of Massachusetts and the Congress of the United States is very significant. The Legislatures of the Maritime Provinces have discussed and in some instances passed resolutions demanding a share of the Fishery Award from the Dominion Government, which that Government refuses to give. They entirely ignore the action of the United States Legislatures relating to the same matter in another and totally different aspect, having before them the *Ante Treaty* status as a consequence of Fraud. When the Maritime Provinces understand that the *Ante Treaty* status is claimed as the result of malfeasance on the part of certain members of the Dominion Government, it is probable that their voices will be heard in the cause of justice and the alienation or bartering of their best interests, with no uncertain sound.

## V.

### THE "FERTILE BELT."

The extent and character of the "Fertile Belt" is the one great factor in the Land and Railway speculations the Colonists' Handbook is designed to promote by means of spurious official information. The representations which have been put forward from time to time respecting this physical feature of the North-West Territories of Canada are of a most extraordinary and pertinent character.

Largely through the courtesy and patriotism of a present member of Her Majesty's Government, Lord Carlingford, it was permitted to me to present and designate in 1860, when Lord Carlingford was Under Secretary for the Colonies, (Mr. Chichester-Fortescue), the first outlines of the cultivable area in the North-West Territories. These, as then known, I delineated on a map which is published in the Imperial Blue Book embodying my report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition.

The title of this map is,—

"Map of the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, showing the Western Boundary of Canada and the Eastern Boundary of British Columbia, also the Fertile Belt



stretching from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains."

It is unnecessary to say that subsequent explorations have given more precise and exact limits to the Fertile Belt, considerably extending it in some directions, with more correct knowledge of its characteristics, climate and adaptation for agricultural or purely grazing purposes, or the unfitness of parts for settlement. But my purpose now is to show that the boundaries of the FERTILE BELT, have been so vastly extended by a *legal* fiction instead of ascertained *physical* characters, that endless mischief has arisen from this unusual and improper interference.

Article 6 of the Deed of Surrender of the Territories formerly controlled by the Hudson Bay Company, defines the limits of the Fertile Belt without any regard to physical features, giving a special name to large areas which do not in any way merit the definition, and wholly disarrange Mr. Malcolm McLe. d's "WHEAT AREA." Article 6 is as follows:—

*"For the purpose of the Last Article the FERTILE BELT IS TO BE BOUNDED AS FOLLOWS:—On the south by the United States' boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the Northern Branch of the Saskatchewan River; on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods and the waters connecting them."* (36)

The application of a special term denoting qualities to a vast area of country and making such specific term the basis of commercial speculation and saying that *it is to be so*, not that *it is so*, is clearly an outrage, because it is misleading and wholly unnecessary. If this style of description were admissible, a company formed for settling an oasis in the desert of Sahara might define the limits of the oasis *for the purpose of an article* or for "money value," to extend from the Atlantic coast of Africa to Timbuctoo and Lake Tchad, thus covering a large portion of the irreclaimable desert.

But the contract between the Government of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway defines the "Fertile Belt" in quite a different manner, and as covering a different area. The "Fertile Belt" of this contract extends from the 49th parallel to the 57th parallel of latitude, stretching far north of the FERTILE BELT of the Deed of Surrender. This contract describes the area as *that which is known as the Fertile Belt.*" After this fashion and on this basis Colonization Companies purchase land within an area defined as the "FERTILE BELT" which may be wholly unfit for settlement and incapable of being inhabited by civilized man. Much of the "Fertile Belt" thus described is in that condition.

But there is no "money value" in a correct physical description of the "Fertile Belt." In order to give it money value the descriptive term is applied to an area many times as large as the surface it truly describes according to the meaning of the words used.

Mr. Stafford H. Northcote, M. P., one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has gone even further than Sir Charles Tupper. This promoter actually defines the "FERTILE BELT" to be between the North Saskatchewan and the 44th parallel of latitude.

(36.) See volume of Statistics of Canada for 1872.—This volume contains many surprising and suggestive Statistics and Acts.

He condemns, as director of the Canadian Pacific, the country north of the Saskatchewan and south of parallel 57 degrees, adding five degrees of latitude south of the Boundary line in the country traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. This is an unlooked for compliment to the Northern Pacific R. Company of the United States, and cuts off fully one third of the "Fertile Belt" of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. S. H. Northcote does not appear to have visited the country he describes, and his description is entirely at variance with that of the Chief Astronomer of the Boundary Commission who declares that on the 49th parallel the country can not be settled west of longitude 102, on account of the want of rain until the moister slope of the Rocky Mountains is reached. But such a statement has no "money value" in it, and therefore Mr. S. H. Northcote makes another statement which has "money value" in it.

I will now tabulate the different official descriptions of the FERTILE BELT which have been published with the date of the publication and the approximate boundaries of the "Fertile Belt" of each description.

- No. I.—H. Y. Hind—date 1860—"Fertile Belt" of varying width extending from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains and covering from 60,000 to 80,000 square miles.
- No. II.—Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company—19th Nov. 1869, and March 22nd, 1869—FERTILE BELT—"To be" bounded south by the United States, west by the Rocky Mountains, north by the North Saskatchewan, east by the Lake Winnipeg and the Lake of the Woods and waters connecting them.
- No. III.—Sir Charles Tupper and the Canadian Pacific Railway—date 21st Oct. 1880—FERTILE BELT, between parallels 49 and 57 north latitude.
- No. IV.—Mr. H. Stafford Northcote, M. P., Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway—(Nineteenth Century, January 1882)—FERTILE BELT, "properly speaking"—Bounded north by the Saskatchewan, east by the Red River, west by the Rocky Mountains, south by the 44th parallel, the line which passes through Wyoming, Dakota and Minnesota.

The terms of agreement between the Hudson Bay Company and Canada involve the condition that "the FERTILE BELT *is to be* bounded" as stated in No. II. But it is an old adage "Man proposes and God disposes."

#### LOOSENESS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF DESCRIPTIVE "INFORMATION."

In order to give your Grace at a glance a proper conception of the manner in which these descriptions of the soil and climate of Manitoba and the North-West Territory are manufactured, I will place side by side in parallel columns the words written by the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, describing the Province of Manitoba in the year 1872, before explorations for the Can. Pac. R. R. were well begun, and published then as "Information for

Intending Emigrants," (37) with the description prepared under the same authority in 1880, and in 1882 for the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK, after millions of dollars had been spent on explorations.

DESCRIPTION OF MANITOBA AS PUBLISHED IN THE "INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS" IN 1872.

Still further West, in the newly acquired North West Territory, is the recently created Province of Manitoba. It contains ABOUT 9,000,000 ACRES OF LAND; but it is comparatively a speck on the map of the vast Territory, out of which it has been formed. The soil which is mostly prairie, and covered with grass, is a deep alluvial deposit, of unsurpassed richness. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots and vegetables. So rich and inexhaustible in the soil that wheat has been cropped off the same place for forty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion.

DESCRIPTION OF MANITOBA AS PUBLISHED IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE PAMPHLET IN 1880.

Manitoba, a province which has been made out of the North West Territory is situated between the parallels 49 deg.—50.2 degrees North Latitude, and 96 deg.—99 deg. West Longitude, in the very heart of the Continent of America. It is 135 miles long and 105 miles wide, and contains in round numbers 14,000 square miles or 9,000,000 acres of land. The soil (page 10) is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness. It is mostly prairie, and covered with grass. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots and vegetables. So rich is the soil, that Wheat has been cropped off the same place for forty years without manure and without showing signs of exhaustion.

DESCRIPTION OF MANITOBA AS PUBLISHED IN THE "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK" IN 1882.

"It contains in round numbers 120,000 SQUARE MILES, OR 76,000,000 ACRES OF LAND. A better idea will perhaps be gained of the extent of this Colony if we remember that the total area of Great Britain and Ireland is 120,879 square miles. (p. 16.) The soil (p. 26) is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness. It is mostly prairie, and covered with grass. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots and vegetables. So rich is the soil, that Wheat has been cropped off the same place for forty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion.

From this contrast your Grace will see that not the slightest attention is paid by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to the extent of the area to which his representations are made to apply. A description written ten years ago and originally intended to cover 9,000,000 acres of land, is extended without comment or the slightest note of warning so as to include 76,000,000 acres of so-called 'land.' Similarly, an erroneous meteorological deduction, original-

(37.) Dominion of Canada—"Information for Intending Emigrants"—Ottawa, Department of Agriculture 1872. "The following is the substance of information on the subject of Emigration, prepared by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (J. H. Pope) for the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

ly intended to represent the mean temperature of one station, is stretched to cover a large Province. If these facts were not persistently retained in form before our eyes, it would be difficult to find a man, not cognizant with the ways of certain politicians or speculators, to believe that such looseness and trickery could exist in a civilized country and be actually carried out by its Government. No person with a proper sense of self respect, can submit to this imposition, or, knowing its turpitude and penetrating its object, give it countenance and call himself an honest man.

ORIGIN OF THE STATEMENTS MADE BY TRAVELLERS AND VISITORS TO  
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Should any conscientious person attempt to trace the origin of the impressions and statements so largely spread abroad respecting the climate and soil of the imaginary 200,000,000 acres of fertile land now awaiting settlement, and its alleged suitability for Wheat Cultivation, he will arrive at something like the following conclusions.

It is based on the unsupported declarations of such men as Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Professor Macoun, Sir Alexander Galt, Colonel Dennis, Alexander Begg and others. The statements of these physicists are repeated by interested officials in authority, without the slightest reference to reports and evidences to the contrary prepared by competent and reliable observers or really scientific men. The favourable romances possessing "MONEY VALUE" are published, heralded and widely distributed under the authority of the Canadian Government and the Can. Pac. R. Company, with all the vast machinery at their disposal in Canada and the United Kingdom.

In some instances maps are manufactured to suit the statements thus made.

These fallacious "reports" and conclusions are placed in the hands of travellers, "Tenant Farmers," "Delegates" and visitors to Manitoba and the North-West, particular attention being paid to those whose future sayings will have "MONEY VALUE." These travellers, delegates, &c., enter a favourable corner of the immense territory, and they have time and opportunity to see as much of it, as any one visiting England and journeying through Cornwall and Devonshire only, would see of Northumberland or the other parts of the Island; or as any one visiting the Laramie Plains, would see of Kansas, Texas or Colorado. Should they travel hurriedly through the vast country from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, some eight hundred miles, like the Marquis of Lorne, they would learn from personal observation as much of the great area which lies to the south and to the north of their line of route, as any one wandering from Brighton to Edinburgh on the track of the Midland Railway or the old turnpike road, would gather respecting the physical features of the Eastern Counties or of Wales.

They have to take for granted all that is told (37) them respecting

(37) I adhere to the conditions stated in the subjoined extract from one of a Series of letters I wrote to a leading paper in the Maritime Provinces in 1876, on the country surveyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway:—"I maintain, that when any explorer attempts to picture the details of a new and undescribed country, he should be able to establish his assertions in after years, by a reference to notes made on the spot; and, he describe a country, or even a district he has not visited, he should quote his authority; this rule must be strictly adhered to when important interests are at stake."

enormous areas to the south and enormous areas to the north which they can not see or visit, and much, very much that is told them is of the Macoun or Dennis type, both as regards land, climate and meteorological details. This information is accepted, often without reflection, repeated, published, and the Governor, or Governor-General, or Lord, or Senator, or Colonel, as the case may be, quoted as the authority.

Nearly all visitors go by the same recognized route, or through the true "Fertile Belt." They do not wander off the beaten track or beyond the prescribed limits. No reliable explorer who has travelled through and described the country under the 50th parallel, or under the 54th parallel from Winnipeg and Play-green Lake respectively, to the Rocky Mountains, has a wide publicity accorded to his descriptions. On the other hand, no explorer has ever passed by land within a belt, 20 miles broad, of the trough in which Peace River flows, from Lake Athabasca to Smoky River Post on either side of the Great River. Travellers or Tourists go up and down the river, occasionally climb up the bank to peep over the edges of its profound trough, and some of them then pretend to have visited and to describe a country the size of England. It thus happens that most travellers in these regions see the same thing, are supplied with the same "information," and not unfrequently become imbued with the same spirit of broad and untruthful generalization prevailing at Ottawa, and possessing "money value."

Should the inquirer desire to obtain correct information, he must study the *different* reports of the Pacific Railway Surveyors, the reports of the Topographical Surveyors, those of the officers of the Special Surveys, and of the Meridional Surveys, &c., &c. These he will find scattered through the Sessional Papers. He must compare the statements made with respect to climate, with the observations collected and properly reduced at the Toronto Magnetical Observatory and at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, or the Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the United States Signal Service. He must refer to the reduced observations of General Lefroy at Fort Chipewyan and Fort Simpson, the observations and able papers of Dr. Hector, M. Bourgeois, Captain Blakeston and other scientific observers.

He must reject at utterly unworthy of a moment's consideration the meteorological fallacies of the charlatans Macoun and Dennis, and the misleading amplifications in the Government pamphlets or the C. P. R. papers. Further than this, he must know where to look in the Sessional Papers deposited in London and Liverpool for special reports from the Dominion Topographical Surveyors, of Indian Agents, N. W. Mounted Police Officers, and Medical Officers at the several stations. In these he will find incidental or particular notices of the worthless character of large tracts of country surveyed, of the effect of summer frosts, summer hail storms, local prairie floods, prairie fires, local aridity, character and extreme scarcity of the water, prevailing endemic diseases, which are said not to occur, and various other constant and characteristic disadvantages and potent objections.

Should he desire to ascertain the extent and periodicity of

the grasshopper plague, he must not consult the evidence of the Hon. John Sutherland, but the scientific and elaborate essay by Dr. G. M. Dawson. The conscientious inquirer will also note the discouraging as well as the encouraging features of the extremely variable climate of a great portion of the North-West. The discouraging features are ignored by the Government compilers of the Hand-books. The encouraging features are magnified, distorted and made to appear as the characteristics of the country in place of being in many instances the exception. The inquirer must also collate the scattered accounts of sleet and rain in the winter months, suddenly followed by cold many degrees below zero; he must understand what a Blizzard on the Prairies and Plains means, and the hopelessness of Winter life there; also what the general absence of trees over one hundred and sixty thousand square miles of surface implies. He must plot the arid areas, the sandy areas and the vast treeless areas, note the great areas covered by swamps, muskegs and lakes, and "alkali"; and when he has done this, he will begin to understand the true character of the misrepresentations respecting the North-West Territories which have been imposed upon the public of the United Kingdom.

Take Sir Alex. Galt's experience for instance, he has been at Fort Ellice, about 220 miles west of Winnipeg. Suppose he could see 10 miles on each side of his line of travel, his personal observation could not cover more than 5,000 square miles, or one seventy-fourth part of the vast "Wheat Area" he portrays in the "Colonists' Hand-book." He accepts, without regarding the documents named on the yellow coloured slip inserted in the books he circulates, the monstrous statements of the charlatans who invent and generalize, and of those who like himself, selecting favourable authorities and rejecting the adverse testimony of honourable men, wilfully deceive themselves and others by their illogical deductions and perverse representations.

So also with regard to the alleged "success of the settlers." The experience of those settled in favourable localities is taken, selected illustrations, from a very limited area, are paraded, and these are instanced as if representing the vast North-West. The adverse testimony is not permitted to meet the public eye, or it oozes to the light in isolated fragments. The immense power of Government, of interested corporations and of individuals is invoked to display and magnify the "Success," but the mass of disappointment and poverty-stricken suffering is kept back from obtruding itself at the surface.

I am now going to present your Grace with a very startling contrast. It is the summary of the record of the experience of a distinguished ecclesiastic who has resided very many years at Red River, and journeyed many times through a large portion of the country in different directions far and wide, and at all seasons of the year. It is the published experience and opinion of Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, Winnipeg. (38) I fear that the "money

(38) Sketch of the North-West of America by Mgr. Taché, Bishop of St. Boniface—1866.



value" of the opinion of the Archbishop is not great in the eyes of speculators, but there can be very little doubt in the minds of competent and conscientious critics that the Archbishop has correctly stated facts known to him, and that his conclusions are just.

It has been a matter of regret to me that when I sent to Cardinal Manning copies of my letters to the Lord Mayor of London (Appendix II.) I had not Archbishop Taché's work with me in England to add force to my statements. His Eminence would have had the opportunity to contrast the recorded and published experience of a well-known, highly cultured, and most energetic Missionary and Bishop of his own branch of the Church, with the fabricated monstrosities and deceptions of money mongering men.

The Archbishop sums up the whole matter in the following words:—

*"At the risk of appearing to be unreasonably retrograde, I dare positively affirm that not more than one-half of the area of the prairie within the limits I have ascribed to it, or within the region usually called the Fertile Belt of the Northern Department, is fit for settlement, and that this half has not all the advantages attributed to it."*

The vastness of the misery which is looming ahead and the crimes which are required to sustain the conspirators in their position, may be gathered from what has been written and the following imperfect and incomplete statement of the interests already involved.

#### NORTH WEST TERRITORY LAND AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

##### I.

##### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. ACRES.

Land granted and to be selected by them, free from taxation. 25,000,000.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.—Land granted to them by deed of surrender and free from exceptional taxation. 7,000,000.

Land granted about their posts and stations throughout the country. 45,160.

COLONIZATION COMPANIES, applied for up to 18th April, 1882. 23,855,680.

Lands allotted to settlers and others. 6,526,574.

Total up to 18th April 1882. 62,427,414.

##### II.

##### RAILWAYS OTHER THAN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

1. The South Western Railway Company.
  2. The Westbourns and North Western R. C.
  3. The South Saskatchewan R. C.
  4. The Souris and Rocky Mountain R. C.
- In most cases 3640 acres per mile.
5. Two lines of Railway projected from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, a distance of 600 miles.
  6. Projected lines to Peace River.

##### III.

##### INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Large areas in different parts of the "Fertile Belt" set aside for the numerous Indian Tribes. One square mile for ever family of five persons.

## IV.

## CITY AND "TOWN" LOTS.

Innumerable "lots" in paper cities and towns in Manitoba and the North-West, which have been disposed of at Auction in most of the cities and towns in the older Provinces of Canada.

All this Land and Railway speculation is carried on in, or relates to a country falsely alleged to be marvellously fertile over an area larger than the combined surface of the Empire of Germany and the Kingdom of Italy, and not yet possessing a civilized population exceeding that of a third rate town in England, and with resources so undeveloped or charity so deformed, that its authorities or citizens feed the poor, defenceless refugee Jews on—PORK.

We must contrast this statement of lands already granted and allotted with the fact that when Archbishop Taché wrote his Book in 1868, the "Fertile Belt" was supposed to comprehend not more than from 80,000 to 100,000 square miles of surface. The Archbishop considered that the whole Prairie Fertile Belt did not exceed 60,000 square miles in area. Let us take the larger number.

One hundred thousand square miles is 64,000,000 acres. The half of this area, which the Archbishop from much personal observation and experience at all seasons then considered fit for settlement, is 32,000,000 acres, or exactly equal to the area already assigned to the Syndicate of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hudson Bay Company together. But the Syndicate have the power to select or choose their lands, rejecting any area unfit for settlement. Therefore, what hope is there for the Colonization Companies with their 23,855,680 acres of land, if Archbishop's Taché's experience and estimate be even approximately correct.

It is proper to add that the Archbishop considers that the Forest Country contains a large area of cultivable land, especially on the borders of average sized Lakes, where cereals may be grown successfully, and without danger from summer frosts, which render their cultivation precarious at a distance from water. The Archbishop says that "more cultivable land will be found in the Forest region than has been lost from the prairie." He includes the valley of Rainy River.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE DOMINION TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYORS IN THE  
SESSIONAL PAPERS.

In order further to show your Grace that I am not in the least degree exaggerating when I state that careful reference to the Sessional Papers, deposited ostensibly for that purpose in Liverpool and London, will afford ample proof that reliable information exists in scattered reports throughout those papers entirely disproving the broad generalizations of Mr. George Stephau, Sir Alexander Galt, &c., I will point out a few of these documents and cite the reports of men who have visited and officially reported on the country so falsely described. For the sake of brevity and conciseness I will divide this sketch of the character of the evidence into four parts.

SECTION I.—On the Main Located Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

" II.—On the old projected Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

" III.—North of the Main Saskatchewan and the Peace River Country from Lake Athabaska to the Mountains.

" IV.—The country North, North-West and North-East of the City of Winnipeg recently added to the Province of Manitoba.

### SECTION I.

#### ON THE MAIN LOCATED LINE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

I take the printed map (which was procured for me at Bartholomew House last April), issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, showing the location of the Main Line of the Railway westward. Here I may remark that no reliance whatever is to be placed upon the Geographical features of the country west of Moose Mountain published by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on this Official Map. Some of the longitudes are wrong, in instances by as much as 65 miles; the latitudes are incorrect and the delineations of some of the rivers altogether false. Rivers are delineated where there are no rivers, and where it was officially known no rivers existed at the time the map was made.

Like Mr. George Stephen's mean temperature of Winnipeg this Canadian Pacific Railway Map is a fraud, although it shows the location of townships with apparent great minuteness of detail. One of the names attached is 'Alexander Begg,' of Bartholomew House. If this be the same Alexander Begg as he who wrote "What Farmer's say," the origin of the Fraud or its preservation will not be difficult to trace.

The first third part of the main line of the C. P. R. west of Winnipeg passes through the true Fertile Belt, and will be served by a zone of country some 80 miles in breadth containing much good land and a variety of climates. To this portion I need not refer. The country to be served by the next two thirds of the line, of about 500 miles, possesses very different characteristics.

Mr. George Stephen describes the country in the following words in his Official Memorandum:—

"The 800 miles of road west of the Red River runs through one of the finest agricultural countries in the world, the settlement of which has been hitherto impeded by the want of railway facilities, but is now making rapid progress. It is estimated that 20,000 immigrants have arrived in the North-West during the past season. The country is a gentle undulating prairie, well watered throughout. Wood is plentiful along the streams, and the soil is uniformly rich and deep, and fully equal to the best agricultural lands in any part of the United States."

I now give the statements of the Topographical Surveyors who have passed through the country to be served by the Canadian Pacific Railway as located on the Official Map west of Old Woman's Lake.

*Extract from the Report of the Astronomical Section of the Standard Survey, by W. F. King, D. T. S. (39)*

"Going along the north side of the Qu'Appelle after crossing the outlet of Last Mountain Lake, the nature of the soil changes at once to almost pure sand supporting a little grass. This character of country continues to the Elbow of the South Saskatchewan. The upper Qu'Appelle valley above Buffalo Pound Lake is alkaline, and cactus grows abundantly. The whole country is very dry and there is no wood between Last Mountain Lake and the Sand Hills near the Elbow, except in the lower valley of Little Arm River, and in ravines opening into the Qu'Appelle valley. Going south from the Elbow the soil shows a slight improvement until the Coteau is reached, 23 miles from the Elbow. Continuing south over the Coteau for 26 miles, the north end of Old Woman's Lake is reached. In the Coteau some of the hill slopes show a light sandy loam; the country is very rough, and in places are seen the broken sand and clay banks commonly called "bad Lands." The hill tops are generally very stony. Old Woman's Lakes lie north-west and south-east in a deep depression behind the Coteau; they extend as far as the eye can reach, and are very alkaline.

From Old Woman's Lake to Fort Walsh is 165 miles, the soil is generally sandy. East of Swift Current Creek there is a large tract of alkaline sage desert. West of the Swift Current the soil is better, and in the hollows there is a good growth of grass. 42 miles from Fort Walsh, in the rolling country north of Cypress Hills the soil is better, and continues so as far as the Cypress Hills, 11 miles from Fort Walsh. These hills are almost entirely composed of gravel and shingle, and the only arable land is to be found in the deep valleys of the small creeks. On the route travelled there is no wood from the Elbow of the South Saskatchewan to a small creek 60 miles from Fort Walsh. In the valleys in Cypress Hills there is a large quantity of spruce timber and coal is also found. Going west from Cypress Hills the soil is very sandy and dry, and there is no wood until Belly River is reached. Near Belly River the grass is richer from the greater rainfall; the soil is gravelly, and continues so to Fort McLeod. Good Land is found in the river bottoms in this vicinity."

## NO. II.

*"Extract from the Report of the Operations of the Western Section of the Standard Survey, by Montague Aldous, D. T. S. (40)*

"From Fort McLeod to Moose Jaw Creek, via Cypress Hills and south end of Old Wives Lake the country is generally poor and unattractive."

(39) Page 40—Sessional Papers No. 3—Being Report of the Department of the Interior. By J. A. Macdonald, Minister of the Interior. See the year 1880.

(40) Page 53—Sessional Papers No. 3—for the year 1880.

*Extract from the Report of Mr. A. P. Patrick, D. T. S. (41)*

(The description commences at a point north of the Cypress Hills and under them.)

"To the south of the road and under the face of the hills, the pasturage continues to be good, but to the north the country is dry and barren. At the termination of this distance I struck a creek, the banks of which were well wooded. Nine miles further on I crossed another creek, the banks of which were also well wooded and the soil to the north still barren, but to the south and under the mountains pasturage is good.

"Maple Ravine Creek: the timber along its banks to all appearance is good; the soil of this section has the same characteristics as that previously passed; good pasturage to the south, but barren and alkaline to the north.

"Throughout the next fifty-four miles the soil grows poorer both to the north and south. After passing this fifty-four miles I struck a creek called "Swift Current." In this section I found the soil barren and alkaline and no wood near the trail, but under the mountain small clumps of Douglas pine loomed up in the distance.

"For the next fifty-two miles the country continued the same in character, barren and alkaline and destitute of wood. Here I struck the north end of "Old Wives Lake." Five miles further we discovered a mineral spring impregnated with iron, in a clump of brush; at forty miles further on, making 206 miles from Fort Walsh, there is a small clump of woodland with some water, though the soil is still barren. Sixteen miles further on I struck the "Moose Jaw Bone Creek."

Such are the official descriptions given of the same tract of country by three Dominion Topographical Surveyors, who traversed it in 1880. This region of country is to feed the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Moose Jaws Creek to the Rocky Mountains. It is grandly described by Mr. George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as possessing a "soil uniformly deep and rich and fully equal to the best agricultural lands in any part of the United States."

On another map circulated by Sir John Rose of Bartholomew House, in 1882, the words

"WHEAT, CORN, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, VEGETABLES, ETC. 200 MILLIONS  
OF ACRES AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT"

are printed in bold letters over a tract of country described by Messrs. King, Aldous and Patrick during their official surveys in the language given in the foregoing extracts. But the faintest effort of reason, and the least exercise of judgment are required to pronounce the statement of Mr. George Stephen an atrocious invention, without the least groundwork for its audacious expression.

But there is a far more serious matter connected with Mr. George Stephen's recent statements in his Official Memorandum, and the map issued by Sir John Rose. In Sir J. A. Macdonald's Report as Minister of the Interior for the year ending 1881, there is a very important summary by the Inspector of Surveys, Mr. W. F. King, of his own work in 1880 and 1881. I shall only give a short extract from Mr. King's summary of one section, a line straight across the country from south to north for 98 miles, and across the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway nearly under the 110th meridian *on the true map*, not on the false map of the Company. The whole of this summary is well worth *study, with a correct map* of the country. (42) The parts which I traversed and described in 1858 may be compared with Mr. King's description. They will be found to agree; and Mr. Stephen's "uniformly deep soil" to be an invention. The Canadian P. R. have the right to pick out their lots, but where are the lots to select on this route, and what is then left for the free grant emigrant. The section I quote from Mr. King, is section (n) from Cypress Hills to Red Deer Forks.

"Leaving the Qu'Appelle trail at the Gap or Six-Mile Couleé, the Battleford trails runs north along the Gap for about three miles. After this it leaves the valley, and passing over a north-eastern spur of the hills, crosses several small creeks flowing east into the wide depression south of the sand hills, and then rapidly descends the hills, falling 850 feet in 20 miles.

"Twenty-four miles from the Qu'Appelle trail we cross a small creek flowing north-west, apparently out of the depression, but of quite insufficient size to carry all the water flowing into the depression. This creek flows northerly in a wide alkaline valley into Many Island Lake; the trail also runs along the middle of this valley.

"The soil is a sandy loam, with good pasture, until we enter this valley, in which there is much sage brush and cactus, with little grass.

"Eleven miles from the crossing of the creek the trail leaves the valley. Shortly afterwards a few small sand-hills are encountered; after which comes a rolling and rising country. These hills run to the north-east and contain good pasture. *There is very little water, however.*

"After many miles of undulating country we came to a level, sandy plain; and eighty miles from the Qu'Appelle trail we struck large sand hills, which continue about nine miles and then change to a sandy plain, the soil of which improves somewhat towards the Saskatchewan Valley, the edge of which is reached seven miles from the sand hills.

"The total distance from the Qu'Appelle trail to the crossing of the river is about 98 miles. *No wood is seen all the way until the river is reached, and water is very scarce.*

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(42.) In the absence of other Maps the reader may consult for geographical details the large Map published by the Dominion Land Survey Department—March 1880—and sold in London for 5 s. by Lett & Co., near London Bridge.



The Saskatchewan Valley is about 200 feet deep; the soil in it is very sandy, exhibiting some hills of blown sand. A narrow strip of bush fringes the river. The crossing is about a mile below the junction of Red Deer River. The valley of Red Deer River is also sandy. There is a large quantity of wood in the valley of the Red Deer.

"The country north of the Forks on the prairie level is much broken by coulees, and the soil is alkaline and very poor. This refers only to the vicinity of the valleys, as I was not more than a mile or two back from the edge of the valley; *but I am informed that the same quality of soil extends for many miles north.*" (43)

Another section across the country traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway is given by Mr. Inspector King, (o), in which "sand" and "very dry" appear to be the characteristics.

What becomes of the statement in the Colonists' Handbook respecting the "ABUNDANCE OF RAIN" in the Prairie District served by the greater portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of the Souris River? "Sage Brush," "Cactus," "Alkali," "Blown Sand" "Water very Scarce" and "Country very dry" do not imply *abundance of Rain*—and the region over which the proofs of the *absence of rain* extends is immense, certainly as large as England.

I respectfully refer your Grace to my letter of Nov. 5, 1881, addressed to the Earl of Kimberley for official information in detail respecting the permanently arid character of the Great Souris Plain. How the Colonists' Handbook could have been persuaded to publish a statement respecting *abundance of rain* in the Prairie country so opposed to well known facts, is only equalled by the surprising revelations it has been my duty to make concerning the "Wheat Area," the "Map," the "Autumnal Month November," and other misleading information which has been presented to the emigrant for his guidance in this little mischievous book. The autumnal climate of the district described in preceding paragraphs I shall notice further on.

## SECTION II.

### ON THE OLD PROJECTED LINE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY THROUGH THE TRUE FERTILE BELT.

Evidence of Mr. Henry McLeod, C. E., before a Committee of the House of Commons (Canada) on the 3rd April, 1882—Appendix No. 8 to the Journals of the House of Commons, Canada, 1876. Sessional Papers, Vol. X. (page 41.)

*Answer*—"I have been in the North-West Territory in charge of Surveys made for the Canadian Pacific Railway since last spring; I have been in charge of the Surveys made from Fort Pelly to the Jasper Valley, Rocky Mountains; I remained in the Territory nearly two years, and have been 30 years in Canada."

*Question*—"What parts of the country have you travelled over in the North-West, and have you made particular observations of the soil?"

(43.) Page 31, Part I.—Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for 1881.

*Answer*—"I have travelled over the country, from 50 miles east of Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, about 1,250 miles, and have made daily records of the quality of the soil travelled over. Taking the country from Winnipeg to Fort Pelly by the usual trail, and from Fort Pelly to Lac Ste. Anne, 50 miles west of Edmonton, along the line of the Pacific Railway, I estimate that the proportion of soil suitable for settlement is 43 per cent, moderately fair soil 15 per cent, and poor sandy, clay and gravel 42 per cent. \* \* \* \* The clay and sandy soil is suitable for grazing; I saw no part of the country entirely deficient of pasture."

### SECTION III.

#### NORTH OF THE MAIN SASKATCHEWAN AND THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY FROM LAKE ATHABASCA TO THE MOUNTAINS.

This is the country made celebrated by Professor Macoun, Mr. Marcus Smith and Colonel Dennis. It is specially noticed in my printed letter to the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 5th, 1881. The common requirements of civilized life ought to have prevented the Earl of Kimberley, with that printed letter before him, from permitting further circulation of the delusions and frauds presented in the "Information for Intended Emigrants" issued by the Colonial Office; and their reproduction in 1882 in the "Colonists' Handbook" to be used by promoters for their nefarious purposes. I refer your Grace to the illustrations of *USUFRUCT* I have advanced in relation to these matters in my printed letters to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, dated May 27th, 1881, Nov. 5th, 1881, and Nov. 27th, 1881, as well as for an exposition of the untruthful statements contained in the Canadian Government publications respecting the climate and soil of a vast area in the North-West, such as the Souris Plain and north of the Main Saskatchewan and the Peace River country from Lake Athabaska to the Rocky Mountains.

I shall divide this Section into two parts, No 1 relating to the country North of the Main Saskatchewan: No 2 covering the Peace River country.

#### NO. I.

A section across the country north of the Saskatchewan from Carlton to Meadow Lake, near Beaver River, was made in 1880 by Mr. Geo. A. Simpson, D. T. S. The distance traversed was about 133 miles by land, to Green Lake, where boats had to be taken. Mr. Simpson's descriptions of the North-West are sometimes written with considerable reserve, but the truth manifests itself not unfrequently. Mr. Simpson describes the road from Carlton northwards and from this picture an idea of the country may be gained. Mr. Simpson says, "The Green Lake road is the main highway of the Hudson Bay Company from the South to the Northern or English River district, and is in every way worthy of all the epithets

by which *it is* and *may be* distinguished." (42)

Any one familiar with what is called a "road" in the North-West, namely a track made through the Wilderness, will understand what Mr. Simpson's description implies of the country through which this track is made. The climate of this region is described by M. Bourgeois. I refer the reader to Mr. Simpson's picture of this "farming country."

## NO. II.

### ANALYSIS OF STATEMENTS NOW PUBLISHED RESPECTING THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.

The accounts which are circulated by the Government of Canada respecting the Peace River country as a "Wheat Area" are so astonishing that I think them worthy of special notice. From the following analysis, which any one in London may verify, some conception may be gathered of the value of Professor Macoun's descriptions of the North-West.

*First*—Plot the "Wheat Area" which includes the Peace River country, given on page 16 of the "Colonist's Handbook" published in 1882.

*Second*—Turn to Professor Macoun's description of the Peace River country published in the Dominion Government's "Hand-Book for Emigrants" and read on page 96 (Ed. 1881) the following precise accounts:—

"Next comes the Peace River section extending along the Rocky Mountains from a little north of Jasper's House to Fort Liard, Lat. 61 N.; and from the former point to the west end of Little Slave Lake; thence to the Forks of the Athabasca, and down that River to Athabasca Lake, and from thence to Fort Liard. The upper part of this immense area is principally prairie, extending on both sides of the Peace River. As we proceed to the north and east, the prairie gradually changes into a continuous poplar forest with here and there a few spruces, indicating a wetter soil. The general character of this section is like that of Manitoba west from Portage La Prairie to Pine Creek." (page 96.)

"I consider nearly all the Peace River section to be well suited for raising cereals of all kinds, and at least two-thirds of it fit for wheat. The soil of this section is as good as any part of Manitoba, and the climate, if anything, is milder." (page 100.)

"All my observations tended to show that the whole Peace River country was just as capable of successful settlement as Manitoba. The soil seems to be richer—the country contains more wood; there are no saline marshes or Lakes; the water is all good—there are no summer frosts—spring is just as early and winter sets in no sooner. The winter may be more severe; but there is no certainty of this." (Date of evidence March 24, 1876.) (Page 101.)

*Third*—Turn to the Official Map published in the Report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1879—THREE YEARS AFTER Professor Macoun's evidence had been published, and there, any one will find that the Chief Engineer delineates "NOTHING RELIABLE KNOWN" respecting the vast Peace River country so precisely described by Professor Macoun in 1876.

*Fourth*—Go to the Royal Geological Society, and inspect the large maps recently published by the Geological Survey of Canada,

(42) Report to Hon. E. Dewdney—Indian Commissioner, Ottawa—page 127 of Part I. in Sir John A. Macdonald's Report as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs—1881.

entitled "Map of part of British Columbia and the North-West Territory from the Pacific Ocean to Fort Edmonton" to illustrate the Report by G. M. Dawson, D. S., A. R. S. M., F. G. S., 1879-80. There the inquirer will see that nothing is still known about the vast country between the Athabasca and the south side of Peace River, delineated on sheet III. The tracks of *reported* Lakes and their connecting rivers being dotted in, with the observation—"Country reported generally wooded and with many swamps. Indians brought in 12,000 Beaver skins from district north of Lesser Slave Lake in 1878.

*Fifth*—Turn to the Report of the Chief Engineer for 1880 and on page 10 it is stated that on the plateau of the portion of the Peace River country examined in 1879 the explorers recorded 12 degrees and 14 degrees of frost on the 21st August, at points 100 miles apart. This is described as a "Wheat Country," by Macoun.

The extract from the Report of the Chief Engineer of the C. P. R. for 1880 is as subjoined :—

"The evidence shows that throughout the whole country explored, summer frosts were experienced. The explorers spent the month of August in the Peace River district. The wheat patches around the Hudson Bay Forts, at the bottom of the valley at Hudson's Hope and Dunvegan, were injured by Frost. On the plateau there was frost on three occasions in August ; on the 21st, at points a hundred miles apart, 12° and 14° of frost were recorded." (44)

Search will be made in vain for any reliable information respecting the NORTH SIDE of the Peace River country from Slave River to the sources of Hay River. Nothing reliable is known about that region, although on a recent Government Map sold in London for 5s. I saw Buffalo River, Swan River, Deers River, Carriboo River, Boyer River, Iroquois River, all the way up to Battle River, plotted as if surveyed and known. Nothing reliable is known of these rivers or the country through which they are alleged to pass. On this same Government Map published in 1880 and sold in London, the Souris River on the skirts of the Grand Coteau de Missouri is represented as interlocking with Moose Jaws Creek, but in 1881 a Topographical Surveyor had to report to Sir. J. A. Macdonald that "It was perplexing not to find the Souris River at the foot of the Coteau as shown on the Map, nor any trace of it, where I had hoped to obtain a supply of wood and water." (45) Many will be the emigrants and many the investors who will discover to their cost, that the maps and statements published by the Government of Canada are similar to the Souris interlocking with Moose Jaws Creek, and they will be in the perplexed condition of the Dominion Topographical Surveyor, looking for WOOD and WATER.

Notwithstanding this available Official Knowledge it is triumphantly recorded in the Canadian Government Pamphlet "What Farmers Say," on page 10, that "Charters for no less than four great lines to tap the Peace River district have been already granted." Professor Macoun's description of what neither he nor any other

(44.) Report of the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1880, page 10.

(45.) See Report of O. J. Klotz, Dominion Topographical Surveyor, on the Survey of the Third Base Line—Report of the Department of the Interior for 1881—page 39.

person has seen and which has long been known to be false, is published and distributed authoritatively by hundreds of thousands of copies throughout the United Kingdom; and not because there is any truth in it, but because it possesses "MONEY VALUE."

#### SECTION IV.

THE COUNTRY NORTH, NORTH-WEST AND NORTH-EAST OF THE CITY OF WINNIPEG, RECENTLY ADDED TO THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

A vast extent of country to the North, North-East and North-West of the city of Winnipeg and lying between the eastern edge of the Second Prairie Steppe and Lake Winnipeg, has recently been added to the Province of Manitoba. This wretched country is included in the 120,000 square miles of Land described in the Colonists' Handbook, as possessing the "Soil of deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness, &c." Here is the official description given to the Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, under date Dec. 22nd, 1881, of a large portion of this 120,000 square miles of unsurpassed soil. The description will be found in an Official Report by W. A. Austin, C. E., Dominion Land Surveyor, who traversed the country to lay out the Indian Reservations. It describes in 1881 the country I had pictured in 1859, as a "Moose Country," and full of swamps, muskegs and lakes.

"From its low banks Lake Manitoba will be always subject to these risings unless provision is made for an extra discharge of its surplus waters, for as the rain and snowfall is increased or lessened so the lake will rise or fall, *it being the catchment basin of an extensive area of 28,965 square miles of country, the plateau state of which being made up of muskegs, swamps, marshes and low timbered lands do not subject Lake Manitoba to sudden freshets and corresponding depressions, but to slow risings and continuous supplies.*" (46)

To this catchment surface of 28,965 square miles there must be added the greater portion of the surface of Lake Winnipeg, and the Laurentian country on its east side. These together will make up at least 70,000 square miles of water, barren rock, morass, muskeg and swamp, which is described, in the "Colonists' Handbook," as possessing a "Soil of unsurpassed fertility." (page 26) Additional comment on this "unsurpassed" roguery is unnecessary, further than to say that although supremely cruel, it has "money value" in it, as long as it remains uncontradicted. But it is well to remember that emigrants reading the Colonists' Handbook see its dimensions given as large as those of the United Kingdom, and looking on the new maps they note its boundaries and its vast area of "unsurpassed soil." Who is to know how many poor creatures are deceived by this false allurements?

I conclude this brief and imperfect sketch with the views of Archbishop Taché respecting the climate of the Prairie region.

"Here comes the end of August. Already cold is threatening; severe frosts prevent the ripening of cereals and expose them to

(46) Part I. Appendix to Sir J. A. Macdonald's Report as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.—Page 138—Anno 1881.

complete destruction. At other times a similar result may follow drought. We are on the skirts of the desert, its scorching winds rush over the prairie protected by no elevated land. The freezing wind, little obstructed on its way from the Arctic regions, combats with its violent rival, and the prairie, the scene of this struggle, sees many hurricanes and hail storms very destructive to the crops. Enormous hail-storms have fallen on this prairie; over large districts not only is the hay destroyed, but the soil is, as it were, harrowed. (47) Then often, too often, the desert sends out its myriad of grasshoppers over the prairie, and the serried squadrons are devouring phalanxes that do not hesitate to starve the poor settler."

"Winter has arrived in the beginning of November and continues more or less in April, and, Great God! what winter! One must travel in the midst of these vast plains and camp out during entire weeks in the midst of these snowy oceans to understand how scarce work is there, and yet how necessary it is.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I have travelled on the prairies of the Northern Department, I have crossed them frequently, and still I ask myself, what can a large population do on these plains? I except the prairies of the upper part of the northern branch of the Saskatchewan, where the proximity of the Rocky Mountains insures the supply of some of the wood required in the settlements that might be formed there. I except also, the valley of Red River and the lower Assiniboine because there, too, the prairie touches on wooded country. On the rest of the plains I do not see the elements necessary for prosperous settlements. I have read glowing reports upon these plains; they brought out all the advantages, they particularly described the quantity of wood. But book in hand I saw the country described, and I asked myself, who is the dreamer,—the author or the reader?"

I have to add that an examination of the Sessional papers will reveal numerous similar descriptions of other vast stretches of country from the pen of Topographical Surveyors and other officers, which utterly disprove the monstrous statements made by Sir. Alex. Galt, Mr. George Stephen, Mr. McLeod, Col. Dennis and others respecting the North-West Territory. They have no "money value" in them, therefore they are not paraded, but left to slumber in the voluminous pages of the Canadian Sessional Papers.

I say further and point to the proofs of the statement, that considering the vast area already allotted to corporations and private individuals and the condition under which these allotments are made, there is not available and accessible land left in the North-West Territories for the immediate safe settlement on free grants and pre-emption of any others beyond the 30,000 emigrants which are already, it is alleged, gone to Manitoba and the North-West this year. It is clear that the scheme of Irish Emigration first advanced by the Hon. J. H. Pope, and again recently spoken of in the papers, is a great and hopeless delusion, and that further free settlement on a comprehensive scale, fitted to absorb a notable portion of the population each year, is impracticable in the presence of the Co-

(47) Some remarkable accounts of recent hail storms are to be found in the Sessional Papers.



lonization Companies. Continuous settlement must be a slow and gradual process by selection of suitable detached areas; even then it will be, in very many cases, hazardous and extra-hazardous as regards wheat cultivation, from the character of the climate of much of the second and third Prairie Plateaus. Life on large parts of the Plain country will always be hazardous for many years to come.

I have also to call attention to a very important feature in the selected extracts from the Township Surveyors which are published in the Sessional Papers. First, these are "extracts" only, and it is reasonable to suppose that the bright side of the picture is given, and the dark side kept back, as evidenced by the numerous illustrations I have given. Second, the date of the observations are frequently omitted. This is a most important item, for running brooks in June are frequently dry beds in August. Green pastures in June are not unfrequently brown wastes in August. The descriptions are sometimes contradictory and apply to summer only; and generally the references to water and fuel *throughout the year* are omitted. Sources of water which are fresh in spring are unpalatable in the fall.

#### THE CANADIAN ROYAL COMMISSION.

If a proper officer had been appointed on the Royal Commission to inquire into all matters concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Colonists' Handbook could not have been published. But the appointment of the person who had prepared for Sir Alexander Galt the falsified and perjured Exhibits used at Halifax in 1877 to this responsible position, allowed the North-West Territory Swindles to be safely persisted in, and the Colonists' Handbook to be placed in the hands of the parochial clergy of England. (48) This wicked scheme for disseminating concocted information by means of the clergy does not possess the characteristic of novelty; it has been tried before elsewhere, and then it brought trouble and sorrow to those who were misled, and no ultimate good to its promoters.

#### THE LETTER IN THE "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK."

There is an alluring and cruel anonymous letter in the "Colonists' Handbook." It occupies two pages, and is introduced as illustrating the "demand for labour and wages paid" in Manitoba. I will give your Grace my experience of the effect of this letter. I returned to Canada in the Steamer "Nova Scotian," starting from Liverpool on the 12th May. There were on board about 700 steerage passengers and sixty-five cabin passengers. A few cabin passengers and many in the steerage were going direct to Manitoba, and were provided with the usual emigrant guide books, among these was the "Colonists' Handbook."

I ascertained that the expectations of the young women among the steerage passengers were greatly influenced by the letter in the "Colonists' Handbook." They expected to get employment in Ma-

(48) See letter in Appendix III.

Manitoba immediately, "at five pounds a month, the Colonists' Handbook said so." Some of them, with their brothers and fathers, very slenderly provided, expected to take up free grant farms, "as soon as they got to Manitoba, the Colonists' Handbook said so." They pointed to this passage in the "Colonists' Handbook,"—"But in the spring, so as to reach here any time in the latter part of April and after, all through the season, you can send along as many labourers, farm hands and *men to take up farms* as you please, with the full assurance that they need not be idle five minutes after getting here, unless of their own accord." They scoffed at the idea that there might be difficulty in so many getting work at once, and "farms" in Manitoba for nothing. They pointed to the supposed authors of the Colonists' Handbook, the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE—and they said, "Manitoba is as big as England, do you suppose that this Society would print anything that was not true?" Some of them referred to their clergyman who had given them the "Handbook." Many of them had but very little means, yet they expected in two or three years to have prosperous farms of their own, "The Colonists' Handbook said so," and they relied on the Colonists' Handbook.

I was subsequently informed that in numerous instances steerage passengers in other vessels on landing at Quebec, Montreal or Halifax had refused excellent offers of permanent work as house servants, with wages varying from \$6 to \$10 a month, because they "knew they could get \$12 to \$25 a month in Winnipeg." Many men with families, but without means, scorned offers of good wages because they could take up farms at once in Manitoba, deriving their information from such sources as the misleading letter in the Colonists' Handbook.

My fellow voyagers gathered their conceptions of the winter climate from such descriptions as are given on page 25 of the Colonists' Handbook, and they said "where buffaloes, horses and cattle can graze out all winter I can live." They did not know that buffaloes do not as a general rule scratch the snow off the Prairie; that the horses are Indian ponies; and that horned cattle may sometimes only, in the woods or along the "edge of the woods," or in deep sheltered valleys, pass a considerable portion, or even the whole of the winter in safety. In the woods north of the Saskatchewan, the wintering of horses has proved very disastrous. Its success depends on the depth of the snow. But on the vast treeless plains which cover an area larger than the United Kingdom, through which the western half of the Canadian Pacific Railway is located, no horned cattle can survive, and Indian ponies even, would fare badly. The buffalo is provided with a broad snout to push away the snow. The buffalo does not habitually scratch the snow off the prairie, or where it is deep in the clumps of wood; his grand and ponderous fore-quarters are adapted to aid him in his winter life, and he *pushes the snow away* to the right and to the left with his thickly armed nose. The moose with an almost prehensile upper lip is designed to browse on the twigs of trees; the Indian pony after ages of acclimatization has learned to paw away the snow. But the settlers' cattle and horses on the great Plains and Prairies

must be attended to throughout the winter, or he will be in danger of losing them by starvation.

Some of the emigrants had the deluding work issued by the Department of Agriculture, entitled, "What Farmers Say." They could scarcely be made to understand that the trick of this book is to cite the experience of men over a limited and known fertile area in Manitoba, and apply it to the "Canadian North-West. Just as if a man selected the experience of a few farmers in Devonshire and drew conclusions therefrom respecting the capabilities of the remaining portion of England, Scotland and Ireland. I observe this trick is resorted to by Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote in his article in the "Nineteenth Century." It is seen on page 107.

They did not know that the unprincipled pander who wrote "What Farmers Say" collected the testimony of settlers in an area covering a few thousand square miles, and applied it to a territory as large as the Empire of Germany and Kingdom of Italy combined. They did not know that he gathered the experience of a few persons settled on unquestioned land in favourable localities in Manitoba and then said it was a picture of the whole vast North-West. These emigrants and those now going out have no chance of getting any good land as free grants within scores or hundreds of miles of where this deceiver took his testimony. They must wander far into the second and third Prairie Plateaus; the 'Companies' and speculators and 'Free Granters' have already secured the good land near at hand. One emigrant was "going by rail to Battleford and thought of passing on to British Columbia by rail if he didn't like it." He gathered his information from the map in the "Colonists' Handbook," and when informed that there was no railway to Battleford, said he "didn't see why the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge printed it, if it wasn't so;" and the man believed "the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," and refused to be enlightened, making use of language which the Society would not like to hear. But what language will that man use when he finds out that he has been misled? and against whom will he use it?

These I have described are types of thousands who are hurrying on to anxieties and sufferings, and largely through the instrumentality of such misleading guides as the Colonists' Handbook.

Some of the emigrants knew all the telling passages in the Colonists' Handbook by heart; and no wonder, for was it not the promise to them of prosperous homes, and did it not whisper farewell to hopeless toil. "It may be added that an energetic man landing in Canada with only a pound or two in his pocket is able to look at the future cheerfully. Many such men have taken up the Free Grants; and then have hired themselves out to labour, cultivating their own land *during spare time*, and employing a man at harvest or when necessary." (p. 20) Where are the tens of thousands gone and going to the North-West from "Old England" to "hire themselves out," "find the spare time," get their "Free Grant" and employ a man "at harvest." This is a bright summer picture, and the fleeting summers are often bright and beautiful in the North-West; but there comes the winter, suddenly and without warning, terribly long and piercingly cold, and little help at hand in time of need.

And now let me describe my experience as I went to England in the same Steamer, starting from Halifax on the 4th March.

Among the passengers were two persons who had come direct from Manitoba. One was a young man of some eight and twenty years. He was going to the South of France. He had been several years in the North-West, had made \$25,000 in land speculations and "laid the foundation for \$25,000 more." But he was troubled with a hacking cough, the winter climate was too severe for him, "the doctors had ordered him to the South of France."

The other was a bold and defiant North-Western "Patriot," in the possession of sound lungs, full of assertion without proof, and *couteur de rose* descriptions without a substratum of fact, intent only on magnifying the North-West. The two men were consequently of very different types. A discussion arose respecting the price of flour at Prince Albert on the Saskatchewan. The man with the sound lungs boldly said the reason why flour was \$7 a bag, as the newspapers stated, arose from the fact that people had come in so fast that they consumed more than they could raise, and prices rose. The man with the unsound lungs, and who had made the \$25,000, said the reason was that the wheat *would not make flour*. When questioned privately why it would not make flour—he answered with a laugh—"because it was frozen in the milk state; but they can make whiskey of it." And as he laughed again the hacking cough came on, the unnaturally bright eyes became dimmed with enforced tears, and through those windows of the soul one might see that little hope lay in the South of France.

There are two facts to learn from this brief narrative,—of which examples might be almost indefinitely multiplied, and records supplied. Wheat is often frozen on the second and third prairie plateaus before it comes to maturity, and it will not make flour. The intensely changeable winter climate is extremely trying to those who are not blessed with thoroughly sound lungs, and in forming conclusions on these important matters you must analyze the evidence on both sides.

When the records of "frozen wheat" in the North-West beyond the limits of Manitoba are faithfully tabulated they show that wheat culture there is generally extra-hazardous. When proper inquiry is made into the effect of the winter climate on many constitutions it is seen that people from the South of England or from large cities are not capable as a general rule of resisting the intense cold. Many find a difficulty in breathing during the periods when the thermometer is much below zero, and these periods are frequent and long. The mean winter temperature of Winnipeg (Dec. Jan. Feb.) is but little removed from zero, and in some years the winter mean is below zero.

On the 2nd and 3rd Prairie Plateaus the climate is extremely changeable. It is the debatable ground between the north east Snow winds and the south west warm winds. Violent changes of temperature during the fall and winter months are common. In forty-eight hours after rain, the thermometer will descend to far below zero. During the first fortnight of November mercury has been known to freeze, indicating a temperature 72 degrees below the freezing

point, and this some miles south of the North Saskatchewan, and in the "autumnal month, November." Rain is not uncommon on these elevated plateaus during the winter, but it is generally swiftly followed by intense cold as soon as the north east Snow wind gets the ascendancy.

The day will come when these facts which are now generally kept in the back ground will be widely acknowledged. The mean winter temperature of Winnipeg as given in the Colonists' Handbook is 2 degrees below zero. The mean temperature of December, January, February and March, according to that erring authority was not 2 degrees above zero in 1878-9. These temperatures are below the mark—but the mark is still intensely low, and the climate there is more constant than further West.

Your Grace will ask, "But if these things are so why do not the papers publish the true state of the case?" To the credit of several Canadian papers they do publish these facts from time to time. They give warnings, they narrate experiences, they record facts—but others and a greater number do not publish the drawbacks, and too frequently they style truthful annalists "croakers." Such accounts interfere with the general policy respecting the North-West—they have no "money value" in them, and they must not be circulated. The sufferers are generally the poor, or the weak in constitution, these do not wish to parade their weakness or mistakes. They are scoffed at by the speculators or taunted by their acquaintances, and naturally prefer to suffer in silence. Many strong and able men have returned to the different Provinces of Canada in consequence of experience gained in the North-West; there are numbers who can not return, being without means; these must struggle on as best they may. As for the new comers from the United Kingdom without means, and they are legion, is is a sad look out in view of the approaching winter which sometimes begins in October.

As an illustration of the warnings given in the Public Press I beg to call your Grace's attention to the following very recent letter. The writer knew nothing I apprehend about the "Colonists' Handbook," but his communication is a striking commentary upon the anonymous letter in that work.

### MANITOBA IN WINTER.

*(To the Editor of the Globe.)*

SIR,—Having seen something of Manitoba, I am impressed with the conviction that during the coming winter there will be much distress amongst the newly arrived immigrants. The majority of them seek for free grant lands. All lands open to settlement as free grants are taken up for a long distance west of Winnipeg. It may be safely stated that between Winnipeg and the Souris River on the west and between the boundary of Dakota and Birtle on the north there is hardly a good quarter-section open for free grant settlement. It follows then that the last arrivals push further on, and so though but 150,000 people are in the Province and Territory they are scattered over a vast area of country, and are of course separated from each other by long distances.

Ninety per cent. of this summer's immigrants are under canvas. Very many of them are long distances from wood, and few of the Old

Country people have right conceptions of the fierce inclemency of the winter weather. Lumber of the commonest kind is \$35 per thousand at Brandon, and every board that arrives has already been waited for for months. There is little money to buy lumber, and less lumber to buy. Winter will come down on people who are poorly clad, poorly supplied with food, and hardly housed at all. What will be the result?

I greatly fear there will be a sad story to tell in the spring, and if so, won't it interfere with the speedy settlement of the country.

I know of no substitute for a house but dug-outs," a kind of cellar usually dug in the side of a hill. On level land turf cabins should be built—the sod, raised with a breaking plough, built in a thick wall around stakes, and plastered with mortar made of the clay subsoil, with a thatch roof, would be the most available protection from the intense cold.

Canadians are apt in providing for themselves, but every European immigrant should be furnished with a book containing advice and hints, to assist him in providing against the contingencies of the country. Directions how to make houses without lumber, how to preserve vegetables, how to make shelter for stock, how to use straw for fuel, to avoid travelling during the blizzards, and how to act when caught in them—very many useful hints, which experienced men of the country could furnish, and the knowledge of which would be of great value to people whose ignorance of the commonest facts in relation to the country is hardly realized. \* \* \*

#### TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

June 20, 1882.—[*Toronto Globe*, July 3rd, 1882.]

Senator Macpherson, who is now in England, has recently written a pamphlet. In this document the Senator says:—

"Between the 1st January last and 1st May instant, 25,000 settlers arrived in Manitoba, and the immigration from Europe to that Province, via the St. Lawrence, is at the rate of about 1,000 per week, and probably half as many more for the same destination, arrive weekly via New York—many of them bringing with them considerable capital.

From that source our country is deriving great wealth."

At a low estimate it may be inferred from these figures that 40,000 emigrants are now scattered over the prairies, very many of them west of a line 150 miles distant from Winnipeg. The majority of these will have to face a North-West winter without homes, or houses to go to, or shelter of any kind beyond what they can scoop out of the ground or construct of turf, unless they migrate to the edge of the woods, or return to the settlements which will be full to repletion. This too will occur in a country where all the necessities of life are exceedingly scarce and dear at a distance from Winnipeg, and even there exorbitant.

Senator Macpherson has yet to learn the cost which encumbers the "great wealth" of which he speaks, and the human suffering by means of which that wealth is won.

I do not wish to intrude the result of my own observations in 1858 respecting the tract of country between the Souris River on the 49th parallel and near Birtle, the points named in the letter quoted, east of which all the good free grant land is taken up. I can find no record of any journey but my own which briefly describes the character of the land where, and west of which, the immigrants have now to select their free grants, say within fifty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Therefore I venture to refer your Grace to my itinerary through this part of the country. It was written from day to day, at a time when there was no land fever to stimulate and no Companies to please. I have my field notes



available, as ought every man who presumes to describe a new country. If any explorer can not refer to and produce his field notes made at the time, his testimony ought to be rejected. In the face of field notes bare assertion goes for nothing.

I have read the official descriptions given in the extracts from the Reports of the Township surveyors published in the Report of the Minister of the Interior for 1881, but as these are "extracts," and do not give dates, and are rather confusing without a Section Map, they are shorn of half their value. In consequence of the absence of dates they are liable to mislead. I have another object in referring to my own itinerary; it shows that I am writing about a subject with which I am familiar from personal and unprejudiced experience.

Your Grace will find the itinerary relating to this part of the country on page 151 of my Report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition. It is as subjoined, and I may mention that the line of route is from South to North and very nearly coincident with the new Western Boundary of Manitoba. I do not think that the record of the agricultural character of the country is flattering, or suggestive of sudden wealth to farmers, or even of subsistence to those without means. Wood and water is scarce and the soil in many parts is not good or available in a dry climate. It would be passable in a humid climate. The further you go west, some 20 miles south of the Qu'Appelle, the more arid and hopeless the country becomes between the latitudes named, as already described by the authorities quoted. I need not say that there is no danger from Sioux Indians, or that buffalo are likely to be found in that part of the country at the present day.

Camp.	ITINERARY, 1858. FROM THE SOURIS ON THE BOUNDARY LINE TO FORT ELLICE.	Main Track, distance from
		Preceding Camp.
No. 18	July 3, 1858.—Remaining encamped till afternoon to make observations as well as to repair the carts and travelling gear, a detachment with an escort was enabled to make a reconnaissance of Red Deer's Head River (Antler Creek) to its mouth. All having returned to camp, the horses were harnessed and the journey resumed by the train at 5 p. m. Striking in a S. W. direction, across an undulating prairie strewed with buffalo dung and scored with their tracks, a distant point of Red Deer's Head River within United States Territory was reached about 8.30 p. m., and a camp formed near a clump of trees growing on the margin of the river, with a view of taking in a supply of wood to be used as fuel in crossing the great treeless prairie lying between the boundary line and Fort Ellice. Some hostile Sioux in ambuscade in the vicinity of the encampment, attempting to stampede the hobbled horses after dark, showed the necessity of increased precaution and vigilance. The animals were accordingly picketed within the camp ring, and the number of watchers increased to eight.	St. Miles.

Camp.		Main track, distance from Preceding Camp.
No. 19	<p>Traversed before camping a vast sandy plain with short and scrubby grass, burnt last year — — — — —</p> <p><i>July 4.</i>—Sioux heard by the watch during the night, and the tracks of their scouts observed in close proximity to the encampment this morning. Sufficient wood being distributed among the vehicles to last during a passage of five days across the great treeless prairie between this station and Fort Ellice and camp being broken up at 10 a. m., the train wended its way in a northerly direction for about three hours across a light sandy prairie, dotted everywhere with bleached buffalo bones; and halted about three hours at a small pond with a margin of marsh. The animals being much fatigued by the excessive heat of the weather, only six miles farther were accomplished — — — — —</p>	10.25
No. 20	<p><i>July 5.</i>—Breaking up camp at daylight, the train was in travelling order and advanced at 4.30 a. m. Traversed a level plain with small gravelly knolls and low ridges at intervals. Soil generally light sandy loam. Grass short and scanty. Plenty of water in marshes, ponds, and stagnant creeks. No wood of any kind as far as the eye can reach. <i>Bois de vache</i> rarely seen. Saw several antelopes and shot a female to-day. Camped at sunset — — — — —</p>	13.95
No. 21	<p><i>July 6.</i>—Up at dawn. Train in motion about 4 a. m. Halted at Pipestone Creek for breakfast, having accomplished 13.78 miles, after five hours' travelling across a light sandy prairie with low knolls and ridges of gravel and boulders. Remaining here to determine the latitude and being delayed some time in fording the stream, owing to the steepness and miriness of its banks, the train did not get under way again till 2 p. m. Traversed a rolling woodless prairie with hard gravelly soil, supporting a scanty growth of grass, and camped at Boss Creek, a small affluent of the Assiniboine, flowing in a broad valley among low hills and knolls with gentle slopes. Standing Stone Mountain, Boss Hill, and Oak Lake were seen from a conical hill near the encampment — — — — —</p>	23.00
No. 22	<p><i>July 7.</i>—Horses caught, unhobbled and ready for the march early. Train left camp site at 5 a. m. Crossing a level plain and fording Boss Hill Creek, a halt was made at a stagnant brook, after traversing a light sandy and gravelly prairie with short herbage. Thence journeying over a rolling prairie with very light soil, in many places covered with boulders and supporting occasional hummocks of poplar and willow, partly burnt, the Assiniboine was reached, a camp pitched at a small affluent, and the animals turned loose to graze a little after 4 p. m. — — — — —</p>	23.40
No. 23	<p><i>July 8.</i>—Tents struck at 8, and the train advancing at 4 a. m. Halted to skin and cut up a buffalo bull "run" and shot this morning. Resum-</p>	19.70

Camp.		Main track, distance from Preceding Camp.
No. 24	<p>ing march at 11 a. m., and crossing a rough prairie with hard gravelly soil covered with erratics, the Two Creeks (tributaries of the Assiniboine) were reached about 8 p.m. Having forded the creeks and camped, the remainder of the day was occupied in examining and searching for fossils in the shales exposed in the valley - -</p> <p>July 9.—Striking tents early, the horses were caught, and the train, with the exception of one cart, equipped for travel at 2.45 a. m. The ox although hobbled, could not be found, and three of the party, accompanied by the waggon driver, hastened on to Fort Ellice, leaving the train to follow after recovering the ox, which was accomplished after a search of seven hours. Crossed an undulating prairie extending to the Assiniboine, with light sandy soil, except in the hollows, where a thin coating of vegetable mould is found. Halted to camp at a gully with stagnant water in the bottom, leading to the Assiniboine. Grass abundant and rich in the depressions. Plenty of water and wood. Buffalo seen again to-day - - - - -</p>	<p>10.97</p> <p>15.88</p>
No. 25	<p>July 10.—Fort Ellice.—Starting at 3 a.m., Fort Ellice was reached early. Before fording Beaver Creek, a level prairie, with soil of light, sandy loam was crossed. The monotony of the plain relieved here and there with clumps of light poplar and low sandy hills. Between Beaver Creek crossing and the fort a well-beaten track passing over a sandy plain and hills or dunes of white sand were traversed - - - - -</p>	10.90

## GATHERING RESPONSIBILITY.

I think I may now say that a terrible responsibility is gathering round the lives of those who have been instrumental in manufacturing and distributing the highly coloured statements respecting Manitoba and the North-West, which are leading many uneducated and confiding emigrants to their doom. Very much of the boasted North-West is only fitted for slow and gradual settlement, and much is not fitted for settlement at all as an agricultural country.

But considering the present position of many of the emigrants who have been induced to go to the North-West, there can be no doubt whatever, that this matter from a humanitarian point of view alone, is pressing and important. The mass of the emigrants "gone west" are uneducated and unaware of the danger before them. There is no time to be lost, for winter may come in October.

I do not believe in assertions without proof, therefore I respectfully claim the earnest attention of your Grace to the following official records of the daily mean temperature at Winnipeg or Fort Garry during the last week in October in the years 1871, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1879. I add the daily mean temperature of the three weeks in November during some of these years to show the continuance of the cold, making one month in all. These figures

will be found in the published records of the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory at Toronto. They are also contained in the annual Sessional Papers during most of the years named, and are accessible to all persons. In 1873 the Red River froze on Oct. 28th, in 1875 on November 4th. It is to be observed that the figures given below do not represent the *Minimum* temperature, it is the *Daily Mean* temperature.

RECORD OF DAILY MEAN TEMPERATURE AT WINNIPEG IN OCTOBER AND  
NOVEMBER, WHEN THE MEAN FELL BELOW THE FREEZING  
POINT OF WATER.

YEAR.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1879.
October.								
22			23.9					
23			27.2					
24			22.5					
25			23.6		29.4	31.2		
26			25.6		24.6	29.9		
27	25.3		21.4	28.3	24.6			
28	26.3		21.6	30.7	31.3			
29			27.8	25.6	28.4			26.8
30	25.0		15.5	17.3	21.1			17.2
31	28.3		19.1	25.1	22.2(1)			14.0
November.								
1			23.9		30.4		31.1	13.1
2	30.2		0.5	26.1	27.1	24.9	25.1	11.0(7).
3			17.8	27.9	26.0	25.5	15.9	11.0
4			4.6		15.9	11.9(5)	15.9(6)	29.6
5	32.0		17.4	26.9	17.1	12.6	17.2	29.1
6			26.1		28.5	15.7	28.1	
7			13.4			26.0	31.6	
8			19.7	30.0	29.4		13.9	25.4
9	29.0		24.7	25.9	23.5		21.2	27.4(7).
10	19.0	22.4	25.5	22.2	31.3			30.9
11	26.2	16.9	17.9	22.7	27.8	20.1		
12	31.2	9.5	4.3	25.3	13.3	14.1(5)		
13	14.0	16.7	10.6	18.5	19.9	3.7		29.2
14	8.3	21.3	24.0	16.2	13.0(2)	8.1		27.5
15	17.2	22.6		9.5	15.9	7.1	30.1	19.6
16	29.7	17.9		-8.8	8.1	14.8	23.6	17.5(7)
17	14.2	5.8	17.2	-8.5	13.6	25.0	15.6	17.9
18	5.8	8.1	-3.9	6.6	8.4	3.1		23.9
19	8.3	1.6	7.8	8.1	1.4	17.6(5)		9.6
20	8.5	13.7	18.4	11.1	-8.6	16.8		6.5

(1) Fort Garry. (2) Fort Garry. (3) Fort Garry. (5) Fort Garry. (6) Fort Garry.  
(7) Fort Garry.

From this table it will be seen that the mean temperature of the 30th and 31st October at Winnipeg was as follows:—

Year 1871.....	26.6
1873.....	17.4
1874.....	22.6
1875.....	21.6
1879.....	15.6

But in September snow storms on the second and third Prairie Plateaus are common, and sometimes the severity is great. The United States' Chief Astronomer of the Boundary Survey reports the storm which occurred on the 23rd Sept. 1873, in the following words:—

"On the 23rd of September, when the work at Station No. 12 was about half done, there began a furious snow storm, which continued, almost without interruption, until the 29th, during which time the daily minimum thermometer reading varied from 14 to 34

degrees. The storm began with mingled rain and snow, which froze upon the grass, and made it impossible for the animals to get much nourishment." (1) "The snow fell to a depth of ten inches on a level, while the weather was bitterly cold. It is a source of wonder to me that the entire train of animals did not perish." (2) This storm occurred on the Grand Coteau de Missouri, and the observations were made on the 49th parallel. I shall soon notice the October snow storms which frequently prevail over the 2nd and 3rd Prairie Plateaus.

There is still one more important fact I have to point out to your Grace, and that is the great differences between the mean winter temperature of the country as we proceed from south to north. I am indebted for this valuable and most instructive table to the courtesy of the Chief Signal Officer of the United States Signal Service, who kindly supplied me with the information in reply to my letter addressed to the United States Secretary of State in relation to Consul Taylor's meteorological figures.

The following table exhibits the mean temperatures on a line nearly due south and north extending from St. Paul in latitude  $44^{\circ}.53$  to Fort Garry (Winnipeg) in latitude  $49^{\circ}.52$ , or through five degrees of latitude.

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.

Station.	Lat.	Lon.	Mean Annual temperature.	No. of Years Observations.
St. Paul.	44.53	93. 5	44	11
Breckenridge.	46.11	96.17	38.1	10
Pembina.	49. 0	97. 5	34.8	9
Fort Garry.	49.52	97. 0	33.4	8

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF OCTOBER NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Station.	October.	November.	December.	Mean.
St. Paul.	46.9	28.8	18.9	31.5
Breckenridge.	42.5	22.7	10.6	25.3
Pembina.	38.8	18.5	5.8	21.0
Fort Garry.	39.0	17.7	3.0	19.9

These tables have an interest apart from their scientific value because they show the worthlessness and wickedness of such statements as those made by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway in relation to the climate of Manitoba.

Mr. George Stephen, the President, says :—

"The mean annual temperature of Winnipeg does not differ materially from that of Chicago, St. Paul or Montreal and the air is pure and dry."

Mr. H. Stafford Northcote, a Director says :—

"There is no appreciable difference between the mean tempera-

(1) Report of the Chief Astronomer—page 277.

(2) Ibid—page 71.

ture of Winnipeg and that of Montreal or St. Paul." (See pages 27, 28 and 30.)

The value of the assertions made by these gentlemen may be gathered from the tables which are given above.

From the premises I have advanced it will clearly be seen by any one who chooses to inform himself, that the Colonists' Hand-book is a serious delusion. And I think I am justified in saying that your Grace will be among the first to pronounce that he who does not choose to inform himself, and persists in spreading this delusion, is guilty of being an accessory to the frauds to which the Colonists' Hand-book is an insidious and most deceitful adjunct, and becomes morally responsible for the sufferings which it assists in creating.

#### THOUSANDS OF LIVES IN JEOPARDY.

I have now pointed out to your Grace and the parochial clergy the leading details of a great commercial delusion which the Church of England has lately been innocently made a powerful instrument for spreading and improving.

I can not linger to trace out the closer relations and individual responsibility of certain of the conspirators, that will come in due course. Meanwhile a more pressing duty urges me to lose no time in bringing to the notice of your Grace and those of the clergy who have undertaken to impart information to Emigrants, that there are now thousands of people in the North-West Territory whose lives are imperilled from ignorance of the impending dangers which surround them, and inability to cope with those dangers.

These people have been led, to a greater or less degree, into their present position by the statements circulated in the Colonists' Hand-book, and kindred publications. It is impossible to assign the just measure of responsibility to each misleading guide, therefore they must be all classed together for present purposes.

In making a statement so alarming it is necessary to give such precise data that he who runs may read unless he willfully closes his eyes and ears to the truth. For this reason I have entered into numerous particulars throughout this letter which would not otherwise have been necessary or even advisable. I will now briefly review some of those particulars, regardless of the risk of repetition, and earnestly solicit the attention of your Grace to the inevitable—not merely the probable—but humanly speaking, the inevitable conclusions towards which they point, unless immediate steps be taken to lessen the impending risk of supreme distress.

#### THE POPULATION OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST IN 1881.

Very few persons have any proper idea of the population of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The information given in the census returns is not particular as to boundaries or the distinction between Indians and Whites. We may arrive, however, at a close total approximation from the returns of the last census in 1881.

This census shows that all accounts of the previous invasion of



Manitoba and the North-West by large numbers of Immigrants were greatly exaggerated.

The census of 1881 gives the following figures including Whites and Indians.

#### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, 1881.

		Total Population.
Manitoba—Old Boundaries,	14,000 Sq. Miles,	49,502
" Extension,	86,000 " "	16,452
Province of Manitoba—Area, 120,000 " "		Total, 65,954

#### THE TERRITORIES.

Including "North-West Territory," "Rupert's Land" and Labrador

THE TERRITORIES—Area upwards of 2,000,000 Sq. Miles,	
Total Population.	56,446

MANITOBA and the TERRITORIES together,	122,400
Deduct Indians, according to the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for 1881,	38,124

Total White Population, 84,276

The population of the country between the Rocky Mountains and Manitoba, the North Saskatchewan and the Boundary line, covering an approximate area of 200,000 square miles, or about the size of France, was as follows in 1881.

#### DISTRICT.

" Cumberland, North of Manitoba Extension.....	1,255
" Qu'Appelle.....	5,241
" Wood Mountain (on the Boundary Line).....	4,552
" Prince Albert, on the Saskatchewan.....	3,236
" Battleford. ....	4,830
" Edmonton.....	3,126
" Bow River.....	3,275
Total.....	25,515

The proportion of Indians in this enumeration is very large, but it is quite impossible to give it even approximately, for the census returns as far as published afford no clue to the number of Indians in each district, and the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs enumerates the Indians in each Treaty limit only. Making every allowance for the Immigration of 1881, it is certain that the number of resident and productive Whites in the Territory south of the Saskatchewan, capable of producing food in 1882, are inconsiderable, and these are distributed in a few settlements over an area of country approaching that of France. It is not probable, therefore, that a large body of Immigrants entering the North-West Territory in the spring of 1882 can expect to find any considerable supplies of food available, even at the settlements, should they reach them. Those who may not succeed in raising crops, or who have not brought sufficient supplies with them, are likely to suffer dis-

comfiture, to say the least, at an early date. Many of the immigrants will have arrived this year far too late to put in any crop, and they must depend in very many instances, on the supplies they take with them, or purchase them at exorbitant prices from those who have them.

1.—According to the statements of Sir Charles Tupper and Senator Macpherson jointly, there are now (July) in Manitoba and the North-West Territories not less than forty thousand Immigrants, chiefly from Europe, who have arrived there this year. Had it not been for the widespreading floods in the Red and Assiniboine Valleys, this immigration would have been larger, but fortunately, accounts of these devastating floods reached England and Scotland early in the season and checked emigration to the North-West, but the numbers still going are great.

2.—A large majority of the emigrants who have reached Manitoba are compelled per-force of circumstances to press beyond the limits of allotted lands to obtain their free grants, or to secure suitable farm lots by purchase.

3.—They have passed through and beyond some 25,000 square miles of excellent alluvial soil in the valleys of Red River and the Assiniboine, namely from the latitude of Breckenridge in Minnesota to that of Brandon in Manitoba, where wheat can generally be successfully grown except in flood and grasshopper years. They have passed through and out of this vast fertile area into the broad and unsettled expanse lying west of longitude 101. Great numbers have gone as far as longitude 103, into the Moose Mountain District, (1) and have spread over the country west of the Souris. These have not only passed from a comparatively constant climate where the rainfall is generally abundant, to the borders of an arid one, but from a climate of tolerably uniform intensity to one of extreme variability, whose characteristic, like all the climates of the second and third Prairie Plateaus, is that of very great and very sudden changes during the autumnal and winter months. Many have reached a region where there are no settlements, a great dearth of available river water in winter; where food is at all times scarce, and dry fuel difficult of access and exceedingly small in quantity.

4.—The Immigrants who have made the country between the Qu'Appelle and the boundary line their destination, will be constrained to wander many miles south of the Qu'Appelle on account of much of the land having already passed into the hands of Companies and speculators. These will be brought face to face with two prominent characteristics of this part of the country, certain to prevail within six weeks or two months from the time this letter reaches your Grace in its printed form. 1st, autumnal prairie fires, 2nd, winter cold. They must face these conditions in a region where fuel and forage is extremely scarce; at that season of the year when there is no chance for obtaining any shelter for man or beast except what they themselves can create; where there is no possibility for obtaining a board even to construct a house for the winter; where very scanty supplies of food are accessible beyond those they take with them, the great majority having arrived too

(1) Vide letter in the Nottingham "Daily Guardian," dated April 19th, 1881.

late to put in a crop. Behind them is a country filled to repletion with incoming immigrants; before them is a wilderness, with a fleeting but enticing beauty in summer; in winter converted into an awful frozen desert, extremely dangerous to the inexperienced to traverse and affording no hope of sustenance. All wild birds and wild animals will have gone south, or to the shelter of the woods. There is no life on the prairie in winter, and the winter lasts for five whole months. The ground will be frozen to the depth of six or seven feet. Where are these people to live during the winter? How are they to protect themselves against the fierce and penetrating cold? It is easy to do this where house shelter and dry wood is abundant and available, but what are they to do where there is no house shelter, but little dry wood, and where even green wood is very scarce among so many? Unless previously taught by experience the majority will make no adequate provision wherever they may be on 2nd Prairie Plateau for the winter supply of fuel. They will not in many instances be able to procure food after the stock they take with them is exhausted. Many will not know how to protect those supplies which are liable to be injured by intense frost, or other unlooked for contingencies. They will not know how to construct a cabin fitted to resist the penetrating cold and afford proper shelter. In many cases they will not find the material for construction, unless they migrate to the few river valleys or the "edge of the woods." It is probable that thousands will be in this position throughout the country. Then as to water, what are they to do where there is no large river near by, for in February all brooks, ponds and the smaller lakes will be frozen solid—many of the smaller lakes are "alkaline." Snow or ice will be their only resource, and it takes fuel to melt ice; snow may be absent, for it evaporates on the prairie with great rapidity. I fear too that in many cases the snow will be their winding sheet, the prairie their burial place and the blizzard their requiem.

5.—To those who have gone on to the Qu'Appelle Valley, and north towards Touchwood Hills, and thence on towards Prince Albert, Carlton and Edmonton, along the "edge of the woods," the winter outlook may not be so dreary, but it is still full of danger.

Should there be a repetition of the early fall of 1880 or 1873, what is to become of many of these people? Take as an illustration the sudden inclemency of the season of 1880 and its consequences. Here are a few extracts from the official reports of the Indian Agents and Topographical Surveyors.

BATTLEFORD.—"Just as the potato crop was being taken up, during the end of September and beginning of October, a rain storm continued for about a week, almost immediately after which it turned quite cold and continued so until the ground was frozen solid for as much as a foot in depth, consequently a large proportion of the root crops were destroyed, as the heavy frost was succeeded by a period of fine weather which thawed the ground and caused the potatoes to become soft and spongy."—(*Report of the Department of Indian Affairs—Part I. page 77, 1881.*)

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE—TREATY NO. 2 AND 3 AND 5.—"I am sorry to state that according to the reports received from time to time

from the agents, great destitution prevailed among some of the bands in Treaties No. 3 and 5 last winter, caused by the failure of crops, which was owing to the high water, heavy rains and early frost, and that the prospect for the present winter (1881-2) is not as favourable as I would desire. I am informed by the agents that in Treaty 2 and at Portage la Prairie, a great many of the reserves have been flooded the past season, and the crops destroyed. Mr. Agent Mackay informs me that during the great destitution among the Indians in his agency last winter, the Hudson's Bay Company issued rations to a great number of Indians, thereby saving a great deal of suffering and possible death from starvation."—(Ibid—page 61.)

Some of the incidents which took place in Mr. Mackay's Agency at the "Pas Reserve," "Cumberland Reserve" and "Moose Lake Reserve" are to be found on page 102 of the Report. They are useful as illustrating the effect of climate, but are not in the country likely to be visited by any of the emigrants.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS.—This locality is on the emigrant route to the Main Saskatchewan, and is an important point. "On the 8th of October a spell of very cold weather set in, (1881) rendering it next to impossible to do any work; as nearly half of the area of this part of the Hills is covered by lakes and swamps, *then frozen over*, but not sufficiently strong to bear." "I proceeded to Qu'Appelle on the 29th. The snow which had been a foot deep on the level had all disappeared." "On the 17th Nov. I moved down to Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the 18th the thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero."—(Ibid—page 134.)

ON THE TRAIL FROM FORT WALSH TO QU'APPELLE.—"Indeed, we were the most readily persuaded to choose it from the fact in so doing we secured the guidance of these Indians. It would at times have proved difficult to follow the Trail, particularly during the snow storm which overtook us on the 9th of October, and remained on the ground until the 25th, as occasionally the country had been burned over, and owing to the drift, all traces of the trail would fail us."—Extract from the Report of Lachlan Kennedy, D. T. S.—Report of the Department of the Interior, 1881. (page 67.)

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T., 30th Dec. 1881.—(Letter in Report of the Dep. of Interior, page 100.)—"Frost sometimes attacks the grain, as for example last year, when our wheat suffered severely. But this was owing to an unusually late spring. The frost came a little earlier than usual, but the seeding was nearly a month later than usual, and but for this untoward circumstance but little damage would have been done. This year (1881) owing to bad and frozen seed, the returns are not so large as usual, but the quality of the grain is excellent, exceeding as it generally does, that of Manitoba, *for it is now a well ascertained fact that the quality of wheat varies inversely as to the distance from the Northern limit of its growth.* But frost need not deter the immigrant from coming here."

Suppose an early frost should occur ~~in~~ this year in Prince Albert, what then? The nonsense about the law governing the improved quality of the wheat would be no satisfaction.

During the past few years the land owners and farmers of Eng-

land have had experience in regard to the influence of weather on crops amply sufficient to direct attention to warnings in relation to a country tenfold more liable to adverse climatic influences than the British Isles. The examples I have cited cover a very wide area in the North-West, and convey forebodings not to be disregarded with impunity, or willfully neglected where so much human life is in jeopardy, without severest condemnation.

6.—The great danger to be feared is that the English Immigrants pressing on into the country west of the 101st degree of longitude, even should their destination be the Saskatchewan, will be caught by the October storms before they have time to house themselves. Not being familiar with the climate, and led to suppose that November is an Autumnal Month, they will suffer seriously, and in many instances fatally. Their numbers are so great; the resources of the country are so small; the area over which they are distributed is so large; the sudden winter climate is so inexorable and fierce; shelter is so rare and fuel so scarce, that the worst anticipations are to be feared. Canadians would live where the English Immigrant would perish, because they "understand the cold," and know how to prepare for it, although it is very much more intense and difficult to be met than the cold in the older parts of Canada where dry wood is abundant, and the forest itself is a great shelter. The importance of dry wood in the North-Western prairie country few can realize but those who have traversed even small prairies in winter, camping in clumps of wood every night. But what are those poor creatures to do who do not understand the climate, and are remote from dry wood; who are unprovided with suitable clothing, and have to construct their own long winter shelter. Think of December and January in a "Dug-out," or even a prairie built "Turf-hut," with a mean monthly temperature near or below zero, and green aspen, with perhaps some green spruce for winter fuel. How few know the vast difficulty of keeping a *warm* fire in a cabin with *green aspen*. Of these practically helpless English immigrants, there can be no doubt whatever, there are now thousands in the North-West who do not realize their position because they do not know the country or its requirements. Many of them, it is alleged, are not sufficiently prepared with winter clothing. Where are they to get it? An hour's exposure to a wind below zero, will suffice to numb them, and where are they to be housed? In my narrative of the Canadian Exploring Expeditions I gave an account of the R. C. Missionary, Frederick Lautiger, who was frozen to death in attempting to cross a bay of Red Lake on the ice, *only two miles* broad. The thermometer showed 25 degrees below zero, and a two mile run was sufficient to freeze the life out of the Missionary insufficiently clothed. He was frozen within 200 yards of the Mission House, on the night when the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, of just and gentle memory, with his party and my own were encamped some miles apart near Red Lake River on the 6th Dec. 1859. (1) There is an officer, now of Her Majesty's Government, who was with Lord Frederick Cavendish's party, and who, from his

(1) See page 95, Vol. II. of my Narrative of the Canadian Exploring Expeditions—Longman's, 1860.

own experience, can inform your Grace what the chances of survival are for insufficiently clothed and uninstructed immigrants if caught by sudden cold in a prairie where there is no *dry* wood, no friendly assistance and no shelter to gain.

7.—In a matter of such moment and of so unusual, nay, unprecedented character, the opinion of those who have not had experience is worthless. I have had a certain measure of experience, and I know the country, therefore I am entitled to speak strongly in the interests of those deluded emigrants whose fate is so clear to my mind's-eye should they not be looked after in time. Whatever may be done before the winter comes, still much suffering must prevail; many will be maimed by the frost for life, and the lives of others sacrificed. As a small illustration of unfitness for circumstances I may mention that numbers of the emigrants are provided with cotton socks and heavy hob-nailed boots—the heels armed with iron, the soles studded with large nails. To touch the iron in the depth of winter with an unprotected finger will blister the member by the sudden abstraction of heat—the boots will become hard, unyielding and icy cold unless daily manipulated with grease and softened, being worse than useless for winter, in an unprepared state and without woolen or blanket socks. The Immigrants know nothing of the kind of foot clothing specially required for the winter, and before they are aware of it, the feet, ears and fingers of many will be frozen. Well would it be if nothing worse were to happen, but it is certain, that numbers will be frozen to death and others perish of lingering starvation and cold if warnings and supplies be not conveyed to them.

8.—The prairie fires are sure to become much more numerous and extensive than heretofore owing to the large number of immigrants and their dispersion over a very considerable area of country. A prairie fire means temporary loss of fodder for the immigrant, late feed in the spring, and no feed in the fall beyond what he has stored for the cattle he may have with him. This contingency is likely to be felt with greater force now than later, because English immigrants are not aware of the importance of preventing prairie fires, and will hardly be disposed at first to adhere to existing regulations respecting the management of fires on the prairie.

9.—This leading of so many thousands of uninstructed people into a vast wilderness possessing resources so small and a climate so treacherous and severe, is an adventure without parallel in modern history. The Icelanders, and particularly the Russian Mennonites imported by the Canadian Government, were well cared for. The Mennonites, although accustomed to a very severe climate, were especially watched, tended and supplied with all necessities and means until they had established themselves, some five thousand strong, on the best of land assigned to one division on the west side of Red River. The English immigrants are cared for to this degree; they are supplied in the first place with a very treacherous guide—a Colonists' Handbook—to lure them on; in the second, they are left to wander in *search of land* to a part of the country wholly different from that granted to the Mennonites, and far removed from the accumulated appliances of previous settlements; a



country where the natural resources are much less in degree, more difficult to utilize, and where help in time of greatest need, is likely to be sought for in vain in many probable cases.

10.—I am surprised that the official accounts scattered through the Sessional Papers respecting the destitution and suffering of some of the Indians in the North-West on their Reserves have not attracted the attention of the Aborigines Protection Society. Formerly this Society gave kindly attention to the wants and condition of the North-West Indians, but latterly it seems, perhaps erroneously, that since the landed interest has come to the front, these aborigines do not find that earnest advocacy of their claims which they secured at a period when Land and Railway Companies were in the womb of the future.

11.—The dangers of which I speak are not to be met by carpet geographers or summer travellers. It is jeopardized human life, together with induced human suffering on a vast scale and under unprecedented conditions, which have to be faced, and these must be faced manfully and without shrinking. Aid of some sort should be sent to these people, and they ought to be warned of their danger. Truthful accounts respecting them must alone be tolerated; the delusions of promoters and speculators, of blatant "patriots" and soothing, "hope for the best" kind of people, should be utterly discountenanced and pushed on one side. It is not a time to "hope for the best," but it is a time to act for the best. What is wanted now is the **WHOLE TRUTH**, and nothing but the **TRUTH**, for the moan of the North-East Snow Wind is too likely to become a funeral dirge, and those summer painted prairies—the fading Indian's heritage—a vast necropolis for many trusting English immigrants.

Sir Alex. Galt was reported in the papers to have attended and spoken at one of the Great Missionary Meetings in London during my recent visit to the metropolis. But it seems to me that while the martial strains of our conquering race are resounding in the dark cities of the Pharaohs, it is a cruel mockery that well-meaning **CHRISTIAN WORK** should be so perverted as to mislead our "brothers and sisters" into an icy tomb, where no stretch of thoughtless fancy can convert the Snow Wind's wail into the refrain of Heber's song—"Waft, waft, ye winds His story."

No amount of ostensible missionary zeal will wipe away the stain of the Colonial Office Pamphlet, or condone the **COLONISTS' HAND-BOOK**. No singing of missionary songs will drown the cries or dry the tears of the deluded English immigrants scattered over the prairies of the North-West. Sir Alexander Galt must help the immigrants first and sing the missionary songs afterwards.

12.—I fervently trust that your Grace will not be guided or even moved by the advice of interested parties in Manitoba Investment Companies, Colonization Companies, North-West Railway Companies, Land Companies, or in the "hopes" and soothing of their promoters and dependants.

I think I may look for kindly aid from British and American clergymen and papers in drawing attention to this pressing matter; also that those Canadian and American periodicals which have thrown out warnings, from time to time, will renew and intensify

their efforts to arouse public interest in a question of such extreme moment to the lives of great numbers of their kindred and fellow countrymen, to say nothing of the welfare and honour and charity of their country.

And lest any one should say, "you magnify too much the culpability of these men, as the world goes; you press too heavily upon these deceivers and injure your own object by so doing;" let me remind him that some of these deceivers are enormously wealthy already, and seek to become more wealthy still; others are "dressed in brief authority" and desire to prolong it. They are "Great Capitalists" and that is their earthly strength, or they possess brief delegated power, but they can not take their "great capital" or their delegated power beyond the grave. Yet have these "Great Capitalists" and their allies in authority, dared to falsify human knowledge on a vast scale, at the risk of much human suffering and loss of life, for the sole purpose of **INCREASING THEIR CAPITAL AND PROLONGING THEIR POWER.**

Let any one compare the statements made by these deceivers respecting the climate of Manitoba and the North-West with official records easily accessible to public men and subject to their disposal and use. I give on the next page a Computed Table of Mean Monthly Temperatures which disclose the swift monthly decline in temperature as we ascend the Mississippi Valley from St. Paul, and descend the Red River Valley to Winnipeg. I am indebted to the officer in charge of the Chief Signal Office of the United States Army for this all important information, in reply to my letter to the Hon. the Secretary of State of the United States.

Let this striking official information be compared with the false data and perverted conclusions which the dishonesty of those in brief authority, dared to supply for the Colonists' Handbook, and give to the English Public under the certifying impress of

**"THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE."**

Every poor emigrant who studied the Colonists' Handbook believed its teachings *because* it bore the impress of an honoured and christian name, and the warnings of mere passers by were utterly discarded in the presence of so great a renown. "What the Society said must be true." "The Society would not impose upon us."

But the sad mockery does not end here. The Colonists' Handbook contains what Sir Alexander Galt calls "Matter of a religious nature" for the guidance of emigrants.

On their arrival in their new home, they are taught to pray for "courage, and *cheerfulness, patience and hope.*" "May I not live for myself alone, but endeavour to do all the good I can, both bodily and spiritual to my neighbours." "Keep me from *mur-muring* and unbelief and forgetfulness of **THEE.**"

Does any one doubt that the "Great Capitalist" and the Hon. gentlemen in brief authority ought also to pray? or that the wintry prairie sun would shine with equal measure on the frozen upturned face of a great Capitalist and the sinless eyes of an English emigrant child, both staring alike in awful vacancy through winter's day and winter's night at the infinite throne of God?

STATEMENT showing the mean temperatures at the Stations of Observation of the Signal Service, U. S. Army, and of the Dominion of Canada named, for each month of the year. (Computed from the records on file at the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, United States Army at Washington, D. C.)

MAX TEMPERATURES. (Degrees and Tenths.)

STATIONS.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Mean for years.	Jany.	Feby.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Mean.
Saint Paul, Minn.	44° 53' 93.5"	93° 5'	11	13.3	18.2	28.1	44.5	59.4	67.4	72.6	70.6	58.9	46.9	28.8	18.9	44.0
1. Breckenridge, Minn.	46° 11' 96.17"	96° 17'	10	3.3	8.6	18.9	39.0	50.4	64.5	69.5	66.6	54.8	42.5	22.7	10.6	38.1
and Moorhead, Minn.	46° 51' 96.50"	96° 50'	9	-0.8	5.9	15.0	34.9	54.2	62.1	67.3	64.4	51.8	38.8	18.5	5.8	34.8
2. Pembina, Dakota, and St. Vincent, Minn.	49° 0' 97.5"	97° 5'	8	-4.2	2.5	13.6	34.3	52.2	60.7	66.4	63.8	52.4	39.0	17.7	3.0	33.4
Fort Garry, Manitoba.	49° 52' 97.0"	97° 0'														

1.—Observations discontinued at Breckenridge on November 30th, 1880. Observations commenced at Moorhead, Minn., on January 1st, 1881; none taken during December, 1880.

2.—Observations discontinued at Pembina, Dak., September 3rd, 1880, at midnight; recommenced at St. Vincent, Minn., at 7 a. m., of September 4th, 1880.

Office Chief Signal Officer,  
Washington City.  
(L. S.) } Official Data from Original Records.

Considering the many thousands of uninstructed people who have been induced by the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK," and similar publications, to venture into those inhospitable North-Western wilds without sufficient warnings or preparations, and under illusory promises, the responsibility which rests on those who have misled them, or who may continue to mislead them, or who may remain inert in the matter, is of that magnitude and type for which language has no expression.

### CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this letter without a brief reference to my recent work in England, (apart from earlier efforts), whither I went a second time for the purpose of arresting selfish fraud and curtailings its most disastrous influence. This might be presented in a suggestive form were I to introduce the headings of memoranda furnished by my legal adviser in London, but these would scarcely have sufficient interest for your Grace.

I may therefore say, that among other necessary precautions adopted and efforts made, I took proper steps,

1st.—To warn the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Colonial Institute, (1) (having formerly been a fellow of each of these Societies), respecting further operations of misguided and unprincipled men, who, as officers or members have sought to use the influence and prestige of those distinguished bodies in the pursuit of their nefarious work.

2nd.—I supplemented the printed documents I had already transmitted to the Secretaries of those Societies from time to time, with duplicate copies delivered in the presence of a witness. These documents informed the respective Secretaries concerning the manner in which the Societies they served had been used by some of

(1) I propose at the proper time to describe fully the course I have taken in relation to the Royal Colonial Institute, especially concerning some of the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary. I include His Grace the Duke of Manchester in this enumeration. The action of some of the officers and members of Council ought to be known to all the members of this important Society. This is Sir A. T. Galt's description of the North-West, read before the Institute:—"Commencing with the Valley of the Red River, of unsurpassed fertility, the prairie extends westward over a gently undulating country, clothed with the most luxuriant grasses and beautiful flora, for a distance of a thousand miles to the base of the Rocky Mountains, by a varying width of from four hundred to six hundred miles." This would make the area of the gently undulating prairie country 500,000 square miles. The disgraceful paper on

#### "THE FUTURE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,"

read by Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt before the Royal Colonial Institute, and with Sir John Rose in the chair, is published in "*The Colonies and India*," also in the Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, and in separate form by Silver & Co. of St. Court. It deserves extended criticism. With the opportunities possessed by Sir A. T. Galt for obtaining correct official information, the reading and publication of this paper stretches far beyond the limits of mere indiscretion, or "did wives" tales.

It is only necessary to compare the statements made in Sir A. T. Galt's paper with Mr. Sandford Fleming's official maps published in the Pacific Railway Reports for 1879 and 1880, to become convinced that Sir A. T. Galt's paper is worse than a delusion. This will be more than convincing after a glance at the Canada Pacific Railway in the Colonial Office Pamphlet Map, and the "Colonists' Handbook," or the "Vast Region of Excellent Farming Land" on the map in the Handy Book for Emigrants, distributed under the auspices of Sir A. T. Galt, Canadian High Commissioner. And should any doubt remain, it will fade like dew before the sun of "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington." These documents all go together.

their officers and members to further dishonest schemes, through the distribution of false and misleading information under their authority.

3rd.—I communicated, under date 12th April, 1882, a letter to the "Nottingham Daily Guardian," over my own name, pointing out many delusions circulated by interested parties respecting the "NORTH-WEST and MANITOBA;" also directing attention to former work in that relation, proffering proof, inviting discussion, announcing the existence of other misleading official statements, and indicating generally the sufferings and evils towards which the misrepresentations were tending.

4th.—I transmitted to the Lord Mayor of London various communications and printed documents which I have reason to think were instrumental in arresting the further practice of public imposition by Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose and others, under cover of charitable motives and humane intentions. These documents will be useful at some future period. (See also Appendix No. II.)

5th.—I sent copies of some of these communications to certain Members of the Mansion House Committee for the "Emigration of the Unemployed," also to certain Members of Parliament. Some of the letters your Grace will find in the Appendix are important as pointing out inevitable results.

6th.—I took particular care to send special annotated copies of my letter to the "Nottingham Daily Guardian" to those ecclesiastical members of the Mansion House Committee for the "Emigration of the Unemployed," who had distinguished themselves in the cause of Emigration. It may be here noted that *one month after* this letter had been thus transmitted, I procured the "Colonists' Handbook" at the Shipping Agents, as well as at the Depository of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" in Liverpool, thus showing that my efforts had so far failed to reach their mark;—a failure which, perhaps I may correctly attribute to external and powerful influences or occult causes, but still a failure calling for exact inquiry under impending circumstances.

7th.—Further to satisfy your Grace respecting the fulness and earnestness of my work, the integrity of my purpose and the determination I manifested to secure INQUIRY, I respectfully direct your attention to the closing paragraph in my letter to the Lord Mayor of London, dated 17 Park Valley, Nottingham, April 12, 1882, and marked No. II. in Appendix II. The paragraph reads thus:—

"I shall return to London in a few days, and shall be found at the Inns of Court Hotel, ready to answer any open and full inquiries, and in earnest pursuit of the object which brought me to England, namely the exposure of vast fraud, and the arresting of the distress and crime inseparable from it."

The Mansion House Committee collapsed, yet no one appeared to make inquiries, no one ventured to doubt the truth of my statements. But still I obtained the "Colonists' Handbook" at the Shipping Agents and purchased them at the Depositories, some weeks later.

I also respectfully ask your Grace's attention to the paragraph touching '*punishment and shame*,' in my printed letter to Lord

Granville, referred to in my communication to the Lord Mayor

I say:—"If I have mis-stated the subject, or "set down aught in malice," it can be detected in an hour, and on me will rest the punishment and the shame." (1)

In another place I have stated my conviction that Earl Granville has taken proper official steps to protect British honour in this matter; but the point which surprises me is this, that no steps appear to have been taken by the Reverend gentlemen interested in Emigration to prevent the further distribution of the *Colonists' Handbook*, after my explicit statements in relation to Sir Alexander Galt's extreme delinquencies in supplying the false information it embodies.

Permit me still further to call the attention of your Grace to the closing paragraph of my letter to the Lord Mayor of London, dated Nottingham 14th April, 1882. This letter is No. III. of Appendix II.

"The simple fact that the men who are injuring Society and the Country to enrich themselves, make use of every conceivable artifice and influence to shun open inquiry and crush my efforts, is condemnation itself. If they possessed a spark of moral courage or a glimmer of honesty they would not merely court, but they would demand full and open investigation."

But I remained at the Inns of Court Hotel from day today, with all my proofs, ready and waiting a summons, but no summons came. The "*Colonists' Handbook*" was continued to be issued, and rosy English children, laughing in the sunshine, sang "we're off to Manitoba." Shall we leave them to be frozen in the 'Dug-outs' of the North-West?

Lastly, let me ask your Grace's attention to my letter to the Lord Mayor, dated 'Inns of Court Hotel, April 29th, 1882.' It forms No. II. of Appendix VI. This letter, with the final one, (No. I.) dated May 5th, 1882, addressed to the Lord Mayor and the Members of the Mansion House Committee for the "Emigration of the Unemployed" is conclusive. Jointly they require no comment. Your Grace will see in Appendix VI. that Sir Alex. Galt actually informed me by letter, that "he does not propose to take any notice of the communications to which I refer." He is compelled to accept the charge that he has not "a spark of moral courage or a glimmer of honesty." He is compelled to acknowledge his participation in "UNLAWFUL, UNPATRIOTIC AND MONEY SEEKING ACTS AND OPERA-

(1) "Sir Alex. T. Galt is officially engaged up to the present hour, as I have recently satisfied myself, in distributing false "information," which he knows to be absolutely misleading and untrue, although he has been informed of this delinquency for nearly a year. A portion of this false "information" emanates directly from the COLONIAL OFFICE, and carries the impress of Imperial authority, which is used for the purpose of deluding British Emigrants and British Investors."

"The end is looming slowly into view. A ripple of scorn shows itself in the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Congress of the United States. It is useless here to discuss this ripple, but it would be unwise and unpatriotic to forget that it may grow into cresting waves before the "Auto Treaty" stage is reached. The "Companies," if unchallenged, may increase and "boom" until ripe for bursting. All this vast trouble and misery can be lawfully arrested in both nations, by looking at, and acting on, my proofs of these statements. If I have mis-stated the subject, or "set down aught in malice," it can be detected in an hour, and on me will rest the punishment and the shame; but if true, why should all this crime be longer tolerated, and the distress it occasions be permitted to grow for the benefit of a guilty few?"—Extract from printed letter to the Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, dated London, March 21, 1882.



TIONS." I claim that no other conclusion is possible in the presence of my indisputable proofs pleading for inspection, and open, earnest attitude, as contrasted with Sir Alex. Galt's criminating refusal and speechless flight from INQUIRY. But still, notwithstanding all this, I was able to procure any number of copies of the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK" at Shipping Agents and the Depositories, up to the hour of my departure from England; and I saw troops of English girls and women, young lads and strong men, drifting away to the Snow Winds of the North-West. I noticed how great Land Companies quoted the Lord Mayor's letter to the "London Times" respecting the sending out by voluntary subscription, at a cost of from 6000 to 7000 pounds sterling, some 200 families to work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad west of Winnipeg. "This Company proposes to do as a matter of business that which the Lord Mayor would accomplish by Charity." (1)

8th.—Actuated by my failure to produce any visible effect upon the further distribution of misleading information, and being in the daily presence of some of the possible victims of the COLONISTS' HANDBOOK, who were not to be dissuaded from its teachings, who, looking at the map, insisted, figuratively, in "going to Battleford by Rail, and if they didn't like it going on by Rail to British Columbia," because the Colonists' Handbook "said so," who scorned all warnings about land or climate, or work or farms, because the COLONISTS' HANDBOOK said the contrary, and the S. P. C. K. "would not print things not true," it has become my manifest duty to direct special attention to the "Colonists' Handbook," in the open manner now respectfully submitted to your Grace.

I venture to submit my protest and appeal in the confident hope of speedy remedial action, not merely in the interests of "CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE," but in the pressing needs of those who have been misled by its cruel teachings. I apprehend that should but fifty lifeless forms be found in the spring of 1883 in the "Dog-outs" of the North-West Territories, or discovered "on the road" to the settlements, there will be great responsibility somewhere, which will have to be met. But will fifty, or ten times fifty, cover the record?

It is proper for me to direct your Grace's attention to the fact that my worst suspicions were strongly supported by the zeal manifested by Shipping Agents in the free distribution of the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK," for according to my experience this class of people is not distinguished by efforts to circulate the civilizing and elevating publications of the S. P. C. K. (2)

One of these gentlemen living in a large English inland town, sold me a stateroom ticket in an Allan Steamer some days after all the berths had been taken, and he gave me with great affability four "Colonists' Handbooks," telling me I could have as many as I liked. His ticket detained me two days in Liverpool, but it afford-

(1) Vide prospectus of the "Canadian Land Investment and Agricultural Association, Limited."

(2) The free and liberal distribution of the "Colonists' Handbook" by Shipping Agents, and its sale by the S. P. C. K. is a curious anomaly. It must surprise the American Bishops to know that CANADIAN Shipping Agents take such an interest in the distribution of that "Outcome of the Lambeth Conference" to which they lent their cordial assistance and encouragement.

ed me opportunities to think about the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK" and make further inquiries as to its bearings and influence when viewed as a promoters manifesto and a Shipping Agents advertisement. I can not help believing that the usufructuary property embodied in the misleading statements of the Colonists' Handbook is enjoyed by the promoters of deluding North-Western Railway and Land speculations.

#### THE REVEREND SECRETARY'S LETTER.

There is a passage in the reply of the Reverend Secretary of the S. P. C. K. to my communication dated May 6th, 1882, (See App. No. I.) to which I respectfully solicit the attention of your Grace, for fear that the view of the subject there expressed should retard urgent work. The surprise I have manifested at the tenor of the Reverend Secretary's letter, also calls for explanation, because it is wholly apart from the entire failure of my earlier indirect efforts to obtain even an inquiry into the matter of the Colonists' Handbook published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, much less a withdrawal of this misleading guide from circulation.

The Reverend Secretary informs me that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge looks to official sources for information concerning Canada and cannot enter controversy about what is thus supplied; also that my business seems to lie with Sir Alexander Galt. This reply *looks* reasonable, but when properly analyzed, it seems to open the door to endless deviations from the path of christian dealing. It was the diplomacy and turn of thought embodied in this reply which surprised and startled me. These seemed to elude a subject of vast importance concerning the diffusion of human knowledge by assuming that "official information" is necessarily true. They wore the aspect of reposing implicit trust in *official* humanity, and, while closing the door to controversy, secured a standpoint and shelter aloof from *individual* responsibility.

The answer of the Reverend Secretary resembled Lord Salisbury's reply to my first letter concerning the Falsified Fish Catch Tables presented to Sir Alexander Galt as one of the International Arbitrators at Halifax in 1877. His Lordship thought fit to assume that the Falsified data were necessarily true *because they were prepared from and submitted as "RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT."* His Lordship declined to recognize the palpable fact that the falsified data were *not* prepared from Records of Government, or to look at the proofs in my official possession then and now. This answer ranked "Officialism" as superior to "Truth," and it served its temporary diplomatic purpose. But a similar answer will not restore life to the frozen dead who may be found in the deep Souris Trough, or on the wide Souris Plain, in the spring of 1883, or to those who may then lie stark in scattered "dug-outs" throughout the "bluffs" (1) of the Second Prairie Steppe in the Canadian North-West.

As an offset to Lord Salisbury's reply, I received some encouragement from a letter communicated to me by Mr. Mundella, now the

(1) A "bluff" or "bluff of woods" is the local name given to clumps of aspen in the prairie country near the "edge of the woods."

Rt. Hon. A. T. Mundella, which is given as a foot-note, (1) and I decided to "bide my time." But in this matter of so many deceived and misled English Emigrants, I found no offset to the reply of the Revd. Sec. of the S. P. C. K. Yet it is a matter of death or life, and one in which there is no time to bide. It must be met by action, instant action, or the consequences will come like the Blizzard—without warning to inexperienced, uninstructed and misled people.

#### OPPOSITION IN ENGLAND.

I found in England my one great difficulty to lie in getting matters made public so that these scandals might be exposed and the evil stopped. I found the "Money" and "Land" influence far more widespread than I expected, and that the names of people in position, who were sleeping partners or openly engaged in the speculations, became a tower of strength for the evil doers.

At the Royal Colonial Institute the influence of certain members of the Council to whom the matter appeared to be a source of, or to promise to be a source of much money, the difficulty was enormous; some influential people belonging to the Institute being members of Land Corporations in the North-West Territories, and thus interested in keeping the imposition afloat.

At the Royal Geographical Society, I did not encounter in any way whatever the same kind of difficulty. I met courteous and manly treatment; but I was privately assured by a member of the inner circle that while the Council as a body knew nothing of the rogueries, yet the influence of those who were making money out of them would keep the matter from being officially noticed. I ascertained there, that the subject had been privately discussed before I came to England, and I learned facts which surprised me; but while these facts did not raise my opinion of certain people of good standing and repute, they nerved me to further work. According to my experience, whenever I found any person bitterly, or violently, or earnestly opposed to inquiry, that man or his friend was certain to be a shareholder in spurious Companies. He was a Demetrius who was making fortunes for Diana at a large profit, and greatly interested in the Goddesses of the North-West. I have learned with surprise the names of parties who are holders of Hudson Bay Company's stock, or of other North-West Companies, and officially connected with the manufacture and dissemination of misleading information.

I ascertained through the instrumentality of a leading London Broker an extraordinary fact relating to the methods employed in

(1) HOUSE OF COMMONS, 26th FEB., 1879.

MY DEAR SIR.—

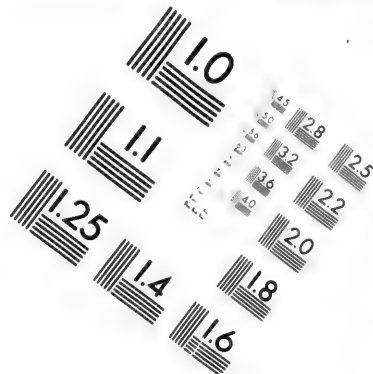
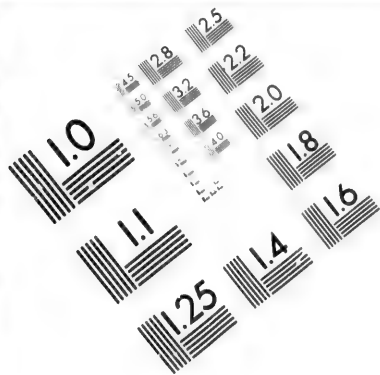
I am in receipt of yours of yesterday enclosing a copy of your letter to Mr. Bourke. I quite approve what you have done, and I can only regret that my most strenuous efforts have failed to secure an investigation of your statements.

I will send you a copy of the Memorandum I gave to Mr. Bourke to place in the hands of the Marquis of Salisbury.

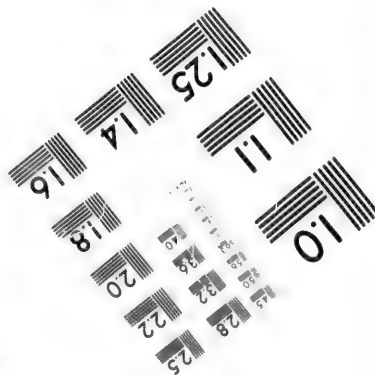
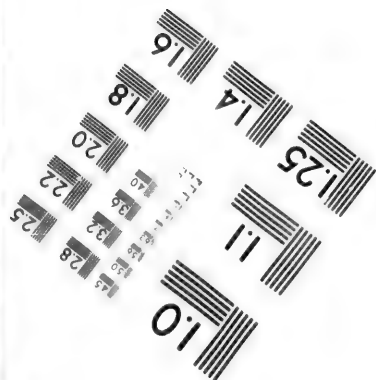
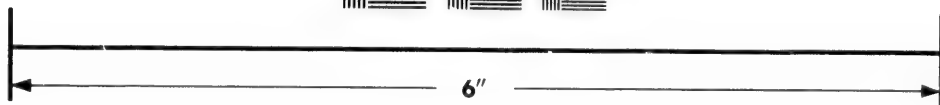
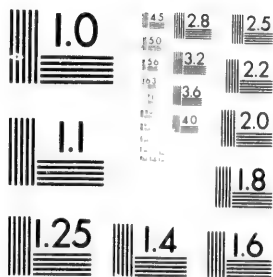
I think you have done your duty, and I hope you will not suffer in any way for your courage and conscientiousness.

I am, Dear Sir, faithfully yours,  
A. T. MUNDELLA.

HENRY YOULE HIND, Esq., M. A.



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Canada to influence Hudson Bay Company's stock in London, as manifested during the sudden and violent fluctuations which occurred in March last and subsequently.

In Canada this influence is destructive to public morality, and it has been noticed by the Public Press. But unfortunately some influential persons connected with the Public Press are also deeply involved in North-West Land speculations, and therefore their influence is brought to bear upon the continuance and spread of the Frauds, and the shelter of the imposters and charlatans. The mere money interests involved in these spurious undertakings has already grown to the dimensions of the South Sea Bubble or the Railway delusions of 1846, but it is more diffused and widespread, and is therefore the cause of greater impending misery and trouble, besides being tenfold more harrowing and heartless, because it involves the sacrifice of innocent though humble life, and the prostitution of the highest efforts of christian charity.

A low estimate of the money already involved in these mutually dependent speculative undertakings may be put at fifty millions sterling, hence the power of the worshippers of the DIANA OF THE NORTH-WEST, and the extent of the human sacrifice at her shrines.

In the matter of the publication of the "Colonists' Handbook" I am disposed to look upon the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as TRUSTEES with whom information had been deposited for the guarded use of uninstructed people. It occurred to me that the duty of a Trustee was first to examine the character of the Trust committed to his charge, lest the administration of the Trust might be productive of evil rather than of good, of wrong rather than of right.

In the present instance the administration of the Trust in its existing form as accepted by the Venerable Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, can not fail to be productive of great evil and much injustice, for it encourages dishonest practices of the most merciless stamp, under the cover of Christian Work; it circulates "Knowledge" which though "official" is palpably, grossly and cruelly untrue; it dispenses this "Knowledge" under a glorious name which is a tower of strength; it may mislead to sudden death or a maimed life those it undertakes to instruct and guide: and it may shake their faith in the existence of TRUTH in its most exalted form.

As opposed to the present method of enlisting the sympathies and influence of the Great Societies in favour of emigration to the North-West of Canada, it may be confidently stated that by means of brief and strictly truthful statements concerning all the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion, a great and enduring Christian Work might be inaugurated and sustained which would be of lasting benefit to the Empire. I have pointedly referred to this method of dealing with the subject in my letter to the Lord Mayor of London, dated April 29th, 1882. I say:—"Meanwhile, I beg respectfully to say that many thoughtful men will be disposed to believe that no inconsiderable portion of the increasing distress which presses upon the helpless and uninstructed poor of this na-



tion, and which must shortly tax your great benevolence to the uttermost, and perhaps your generous forbearance, has arisen from the countenance which society in England affords to those cultured high officials whose dealings and practices I have outlined in the various documents respectfully submitted with this communication.

I may further venture to add that measures for the successful emigration of the unemployed, and the relief of existing and impending distress, should be regarded as a problem in science which admits of no practical solution other than that which is based upon the solid foundation of unrestricted and unembellished TRUTH."

I do not wish to say or suggest anything that may be interpreted as imputing aught but just and humane motives to the individual members of the Tract Committee, (with the exception of Sir Alex. Galt) when preparing or supervising the "Colonists' Handbook," but is it not a legitimate source of surprise that such palpable anomalies as I have pointed out should have escaped attention?

Is it not surprising that no member of the Tract Committee should have taken the trouble to inform himself respecting a subject which concerned the happiness and the lives of multitudes of his fellow-countrymen, and in which he proposed energetically to interfere?

Is it not astonishing that in the representation of such an important subject, truthful and easily ascertained facts should have been ignored and easily disproved fallacies introduced. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway for instance, and the "projected" Northern Pacific; the "Wheat Area," 370,000 square miles; the manufactured Meteorological Tables, the extent and character of the Fertile Soil throughout the vast extent of Manitoba,—120,000 square miles; the anonymous letter from Winnipeg, &c., &c.

Is it not an anomaly worth studying, that cultured and christian men of irreproachable character should have been unconsciously induced to volunteer untrue information to uninstructed people respecting emigration, which was designed to serve the ends of venal promoters and speculators. That they should have been led to circulate this "information" with the best intentions at the cost of voluntary subscriptions towards the cause of *religion*, not *emigration*. That they should have been persuaded to use the vast influence and great prestige of Venerable Christian Societies, established and sustained for a wholly different purpose, in order to distribute the speculators poison by aid of ministers of religion and under the suggested sacred influence of "PRAYERFUL ATTENTION?" (1) It seems to me that this anomaly is a curious and suggestive feature of our times.

Sir Alexander Galt pointedly refers to the action of the Venerable Societies in his official communication to the Hon. J. H. Pope quoted at the head of this letter. Sir Alexander Galt says, "*I must not forget to say a few words in connection with the action taken by the Church Societies with regard to the control of the emigration that is taking place in this country.*" Is it not worth while to consider the nature of the CONTROL and its reacting tendencies which begins with the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK?"

(1) See the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The most surprising speciality in the matters I have described is to be found in the social and official position of some of those most deeply and consciously concerned in the impostures presented to view. For it has to be borne in mind that all the leading facts respecting the false map, the false meteorological data and deductions therefrom, the fallacious statements about the character of the land, the manufactured and perjured Trade Exhibits, the alteration of Provincial Records, &c., were all pointed out by me to Sir Alexander Galt and the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley as Secretary of State for the Colonies, long before the Colonists' Handbook was issued or even prepared.

The receipts of the letters which displayed the imposition were either directly or indirectly acknowledged, and the facts presented were uncontradicted and not susceptible of disproof. Absolute proof indeed, was pointed out or proffered, yet the Colonists' Handbook was allowed to be manufactured, published and distributed.

The consequences of many venal acts were made clearly apparent, the debauchery of subordinates, the corruption of public servants, the abuse of trust, the scorn of religion, honour and God, were all insisted on, and yet the Colonists' Handbook was conceived, matured and circulated.

It can not be doubted that those who assisted in this evil work felt themselves strong in their official position and in the support they received, until, heeding no warnings and gathering in their gains and honours, they have now drawn into their net the visible Church of an Empire, and used its ministers for their purposes. They have combined to ensnare and transform into their instruments for mere money-making, or the preservation of personal political and social power under false pretences, those whose great privilege it is to style themselves "AMBASSADORS," "FATHERS," "PASTORS," "SHEPHERDS," "TEACHERS," "WATCHMEN" and "WITNESSES." Into the hands of these unconscious guides is given the lure to scatter, in order that they may assist as promoters by their position and sacred calling; also, in blinding and entangling the uninstructed and the trusting people of England to make wealthy speculators more wealthy still.

There must be a potent reason for the sympathy and countenance of certain people in this supremely dishonest and unchristian work, apart from the mere lust of gain. The reason is to be found in the GATHERING CONSEQUENCES OF FORMER DISHONESTY. An open and full inquiry into the contents and history of the document entitled "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington," written for the use of Sir Alexander Galt at Halifax in 1877, by the Canadian Royal Commissioner of 1880 to inquire into all matters concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway, would disclose the origin and scope of the successive steps in dishonesty and veiled peculation which have culminated in the Colonists' Handbook. But the conspirators are strong in the possession and exercise of money influence and political power. They fear inquiry, and take care to evade it. For this purpose

they coldly sacrifice the honour and interests of their country and endanger the lives of hundreds of their countrymen in order to shelter, to save and to enrich themselves. It seems to me that those who have been beguiled into the wilds of the North-West and perish there during the coming winter, will be THE MURDERED VICTIMS OF PROTECTED FRAUD.

Your Grace will observe that Sir. A. T. Galt refuses to notice my letters. That is the policy of all of these men. They will not be drawn. Sir Alex. Galt and his associates are like the fox and the badger. They are safe as long as permitted to remain under cover. Draw them, and their doom is sealed. The moment they come to the light it is flight or death. As long as Sir Alex. Galt and his allies are permitted to remain quiet and sheltered from public criticism, they can go on distributing the "Colonists' Handbook," enjoy the usufruct, and with their numerous dependents and hangers on, grow rich at the expense of the lives or sufferings of thousands of trusting Immigrants they have deluded. I need say nothing about the investors in various North-West Land and Railway Company's shares, they can take care of themselves or lose their money. But the uninstructed English Immigrants can neither take care of their money, their bodies or their lives, and having been misled, they have a strong claim on our sympathy and assistance.

Publicity has been given to many 'horrors' connected with the details of emigration, but there is no looming 'horror' which can approach the magnitude of the calamity with which the name of your Grace and that of the great and Venerable Missionary Societies of the Anglican Communion is in danger of being most insidiously associated.

If that fox, Sir Alexander Galt, would consent to be drawn, the approaching 'horror' would be modified, but whether by consent or not, he *must* be drawn, and the contents of his lair exposed to view. The imperilled lives of many hundreds demand this, and the surest sign of deadly fear of exposure, will be covert or open attempts to let him lie close, quash inquiry and smooth the 'horror' over. The "Colonists' Handbook" will be a sleepless detective on the track of him and his patrons.

Although my patient waiting at the Inns of Court Hotel in London, with overwhelming proofs for inspection, was, strange to say, outwardly fruitless, and the Colonists' Handbook still distributed, yet I believe your Grace will not permit this appeal for the North-Western Immigrants to pass similarly unheeded. In fact I do not believe such inertia possible, therefore I need not further enlarge on the probability of its occurrence. I am disposed rather to take an optimistic view of the impulses of truly christian men when fully aroused, and trust that the matter of my appeal will greatly tend to the advancement of real christian work and duty to one's neighbour. The question which every conscientious man will ask of interested partisans is this,—*"WHY DON'T YOU LOOK AT THE PROOFS?"* and the old unanswerable adage will rise to the lips, should the response be evasive,—*"None so blind as those who won't see."* But the loss of human life can not be condoned by a flattering unctious to one's soul. The "still, small voice" is master there, *if belief ex-*

ists in the 'MASTER' above; and the stony glare of the frozen human eye, as I have seen it, is a spectre which may lurk in many a closet after the spring of 1883 unless swift steps be taken soon.

I have far more than a mere personal interest in the Colonists' Handbook. I see in this and kindred publications my own official work perverted and abused for meretricious purposes. I witness my remonstrances flouted and profitable frauds persisted in under official and apparently venal protection. But I see besides all this, thousands of my fellow-countrymen daily misled by outrages to common sense even, imposed upon them under the mask of official information and made powerful by the impress of exalted and irreproachable christian names. I have to watch the gradual drawing towards misery, and in many instances certain death, of hundreds of uninstructed fellow-creatures, who have faith in the guidance of their rulers and unquestioning trust in the teachings of their superiors in education, station and influence.

Am I a man who has neither part or lot in the duties of life, or one so bound with the chain of his sins that he dare not openly speak to free others from the cruel imposition? I think not. I intend to speak and act until this freedom is in a measure accomplished. I look for and claim, in the name of the misguided emigrants the aid of your Grace and of all those in England or America who have unconsciously given countenance or assistance, directly or indirectly to the work of the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK." I esteem as a passing breath the revilings and covert slander of guilty, weak or misled men.

Practically, the information supplied by Sir Alexander Galt to the venerable Societies subverts no higher purpose than that of the dishonest personal advancement of its originators; the motives which gave rise to it spring from individual selfishness and greed, without any restraining principle of honor or morality, and the effect is to assign to the Venerable Societies no higher function than that of promoting the nefarious schemes of speculators and unprincipled men.

But there is an outgrowing influence to be feared from this unhappy distribution of misleading "information" under the auspices of great names and well deserved renown.

It seems to me that there is danger, great danger, of the misrepresentations of the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK" perverting instead of converting the uninstructed emigrant and bringing into disrepute the charitable efforts of really christian men. Those who have been tempted by the picture it so alluringly draws of the North-West Territories, to leave their homes and take their chances in that far distant and treacherous land, may be led to exclaim concerning the "matter of a religious nature for their guidance," (1) contained in the Colonists' Handbook:—

"It isn't of any use your asking me to pray—you wiled me away from the grand old Land to suffer or perish in the winters of these wilds—you ought to have taught me the truth about these things—can I believe you when you say you are the ministers and messengers of God?"

(1) See Sir Alexander Galt's 'Confession' at the commencement of this letter.

I trust that the paramount importance of the subject of this letter, coupled with the seeming dead failure of my earlier efforts, will not only plead my excuse for thus urgently addressing your Grace, but hasten the adoption of remedial measures to counteract the suffering and injustice which are liable to accumulate from this unchecked "Outcome of the Lambeth Conference."

I think I am justified in tracing the origin of this "Outcome" to the events of the years 1870 and 1871, as described in my printed letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley and the Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, M. P., as Ex-Governors of the Hudson Bay Company, dated Jan. 30th, 1882, and entitled "The Conspiracy of 1871." Your grace will see from that letter what a powerful lever for evil and veiled peculation the diplomacy of that period has become, probably in consequence of the oath of a member of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council binding to silence those who shrink from dishonesty and the semblance even of peculating craft.

But because the oath (1) of a Privy Councillor binds to silence and inertia in temporalities, yet it surely cannot be extended so as to affect the beneficent influence of the Church of an Empire, or tinge the morality and adoration of any of its ministers, in order to save the reputations of some half dozen reckless men.

If Sir Alexander Galt and Sir John Rose, Deputy Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, together with the Canadian Royal Commissioner before referred to, the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, Colonel Dennis and Professor Macoun, &c., &c., were put into the witness box and fully cross-examined in relation to the whole matter, (2) the magnitude and turpitude of the imposition practised upon the Venerable Church Societies, and through these Societies upon the British Nation, would be thoroughly understood. These great interests override all other considerations, for apart from the question of MORALITY, there has soon to be faced the question of SUBSIDIZED EMIGRATION from a national point of view. (3) It will then be seen how heavy is the responsi-

(1) See my published letter to the Governor-General of Canada, dated Feb. 2nd, 1881, in which the oath of a Canadian Privy Councillor is given.

(2) "The sum of the whole matter is this:—1st, A few officials in high position conspired to cheat the Government and people of the United States in a friendly arbitration, chiefly for selfish and mercenary purposes. To effect this, they have allured or goaded subordinates to alter Colonial Records of Government enormously, and concoct false official entries year by year, compelling the counterfeit verification of their work at the proper time, with the sanctity and seal of an oath.

The conspirators found a pliant and cultured tool in Sir Alex. T. Galt, who, in the face of his "solemn declaration" and the honour of the great nation he represented, completed the disgraceful breach of sacred trust "coolly and peremptorily."

By mutual agreement of the contending parties, all the documents of the Court of Arbitration at Halifax were placed in my hands for analysis before the final Award was made. This act led to the discovery of frauds in evidence upon oath, some of whose vitiating features were duly pointed out by me, in writing, to proper British authorities, including Sir Alex. T. Galt, before the Award was paid. The turpitude thus exposed was denied with a shadow of reason, its consequences disregarded, and the palpable conclusions it stated set aside.

2nd.—Some of the conspirators, using their success as a cloak and instrument, have turned their attention to money making by a similar process, and through the same facile pander, have long officially supplied and continue to supply the British public with false maps, falsified data, and perverted representations of the North-West Territory of the Dominion of Canada, which assist in building up "Companies," whose ruin (in some cases) is assured, after knowing promoters have enriched themselves and escaped."—Vide Appendix No. IV.—Extract from a printed letter addressed by Mr. Hind to the Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, dated London, March 21st, 1882.

(3) The "Colonists' Handbook," the Canadian Government emigration pamphlets and maps, the Hudson Bay Company's recent record, the vast delusions promulgated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and other North-West Land and Railway

bility which presses upon those misguided men who have taken part in and profited by the practices of dishonest politicians or specious promoters, and assisted in spreading deluding information broadcast throughout the country.

Under existing conditions and difficulties (1) in securing open investigation of indictments against public officers or opulent men, not merely is property, character and even life itself at the mercy of unprincipled schemers, but the highest aims and duties of life are made to become subservient to their unchecked purposes, as manifested by the publication of the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK," whereby RELIGION and its MINISTERS are converted into instruments for spreading deceit and cloaking crime.

I think there can be no doubt that swift and earnest measures inaugurated by your Grace would convert growing and seductive evil into fruitful and salutary good, besides scattering urgent warnings among uninstructed and misled people, along whose path of life the seeds of sorrow and unrest have been so liberally strewn, and before whose longing eyes a treacherous summer goal has been displayed, which hides to young and old a winter's icy crypt.

I have the honour to be,

Your Grace's Obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

Companies, Sir A. T. Galt's scheme for Irish Emigration at the cost of 80 pounds sterling a family, &c., &c., ought all to come under review in the consideration of the details for a Subsidized Emigration. In the face of what has been done, it is surely wise to consider what may still be accomplished by dishonest hands, and should the nation have to pay for the information as well as the land and a part of the cost of removing the emigrants, it is certainly a matter of moment that the "Information" supplied should be trustworthy.

(1) It was with the utmost difficulty and only by the combined efforts of a powerful political party that the PACIFIC SCANDAL of 1873, which resulted in the overthrow of Sir J. A. Macdonald's Government at that period, was unearthed. But the extent and character of the dishonesty of 1872 and 1873 are trifling when compared with the vast turpitude faintly outlined in this letter.



## APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX I.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

## NO. I.

*To the Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, London, S. W.*

SIR:—I have received a few copies of the "Colonists' Handbook—No. I.," entitled "CANADA, containing Statistical and other information from Government Sources, and useful Counsels to Emigrants," published under the direction of the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1882.

I regret to recognize in this publication a reproduction of some of the gross fallacies it has been my duty to point out in the accompanying "Correspondence relating to the Emigration of the Unemployed," and the documents referred to in that correspondence.

The description the "Tract Committee" have been advised to give of the "Wheat Area" of the North-West Territories of Canada, namely 370,000 square miles (page 16), is noticed in the accompanying printed letter addressed by me to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 5th, 1881.

The Meteorological tables on page 25 form the subject of the correspondence with the United States Assistant Secretary of State referred to in foot-note No. 3 attached to my letter to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, dated April 29th, 1882. The Lord Mayor has been supplied with copies of the Correspondence with the United States Assistant Secretary of State, concerning the action of the United States Consul in this matter.

You will gather from the further papers which are transmitted with this letter that all the Government sources of information on which the Tract Committee have relied, are wholly untrustworthy in relation to the North-West Territory of Canada, and a reference to the printed letters dated May 27th, 1881, Nov. 5th, 1881, and Nov. 27th, 1881, will satisfy the Committee that this so-called "information" is part of a vast system of misrepresentation, concocted for nefarious purposes, and fully known to Sir Alexander Galt, nearly a year ago.

The Committee will recognize in the map accompanying their "Handbook," one of the falsified maps exposed in my letter to the Earl of Kimberley before cited.

The "Prayers for the use of Emigrants," supplied by the Tract Committee, are admirable expositions of Christian Faith and dependence, but, when the unhappy emigrant reaches the centre of the "370,000 Square Miles of Wheat Area," and finds out that cut-

ting summer frosts and other climatic contingencies mar the truthfulness of the conclusions that "From Toronto Westward the temperature rises during the summer months, &c.," as deduced from falsified meteorological tables, (page 25) he may be despairingly led to think that his faith as a christian reposes upon data as unreliable as the representations the Tract Committee have been induced to advance respecting the far off country he has been beguiled into making his home.

If the "Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" will be so good as to direct attention to the accompanying documents, they will be able to form some conception, not merely of the degree to which they have been themselves misled, but how vast are the evils which may arise from the unchecked progress of the misrepresentations and Frauds it has been my duty to point out, and which I must persist in pointing out.

I believe that the public withdrawal by the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" of the "Colonists' Handbook" entitled "Canada," with openly and fairly stated reasons for the withdrawal, would be an immense boon to the country, and, while greatly assisting the progress of "Christian Knowledge," it would largely tend to arrest the course of misrepresentation and crime.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

May 6th, 1882, 17 Park Valley, Nottingham, and Windsor,  
Nova Scotia.

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## NO. II.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,

*Editorial and Publishing Department,*

*Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, S.W.,*

*London, May 9th, 1882.*

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## EMIGRATION HAND-BOOKS.

SIR:—I beg to acknowledge your letter of May 6th.

I fear the subject is one into which we cannot enter. We look to official sources for our information, and cannot enter controversy about what is thus supplied.

Your business seems to lie with Sir Alex. Galt.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Signed, } EDMUND MCCLURE,  
Editorial Sec'y.

H. YOULE HIND, ESQR.

COMPTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL, MAY 11TH, 1882.

REVD. SIR :—Your letter has been forwarded to me at Liverpool, from which place I sail for Canada this afternoon.

I am much obliged for your prompt acknowledgement of my communication, but, I fear that you have not grasped the subject.

In a grave matter, voluntarily undertaken, and designed to influence the lives of very many of your countrymen, it cannot be an apology for the acceptance and *retention* of palpable error as a guide, that the error is *official*, and must therefore be received as if true and promulgated accordingly.

If the principle you virtually advocate be valid then what becomes of the Reformation or any reformation? "Rulers are not a terror to good works," and truth must not be sacrificed to officialism.

I am further disposed to believe that so far from my business being with Sir Alexander Galt in the matter of your "Colonists' Handbook" and the uninstructed emigrant, it is rather—I would respectfully submit—your particular business to rectify as speedily and as openly as possible the misleading statements and errors into which the reverend compiler of your Emigration Handbook has been unwittingly led.

This, to my mind, is the just and practical view of the subject, and it is the only view, I venture to say with submission, which can commend itself to the manhood and self-respect of christian men, who have voluntarily undertaken to guide and direct the uninstructed and confiding emigrant in search of a new and far distant home.

I confess that the tenor of your letter, which I presume was written on the spur of the moment, has surprised me beyond measure. My address is Windsor, Nova Scotia.

I am, yours faithfully,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

THE REV. EDMUND MCCLURE, M. A.,  
Editorial Secretary, S. P. C. K.

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NO. IV.

COMPTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL, MAY 10TH, 1882.

REVEREND SIR :—Before leaving England I ask permission to furnish you with a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Secretary of the Parent Society in London relating to a subject of great moment to all who take an interest in the work of promoting Christian Knowledge.

I have left at the Depository in Commerce Court, 11 Lord Street, duplicate copies of printed letters bearing upon the subject of the enclosed communication, similar to those I have addressed to the general Secretary in London.

It is my intention at an early day, after my return to Nova Scotia, to prepare for the information of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a brief exposition of the fallacies which have been imposed upon the reverend compiler of the "Colonists' Handbook" entitled "Canada," as well as upon some of the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Royal Colonial Institute, and some of the members of the Mansion House Committee for the "Emigration of the Unemployed," together with the Imperial Colonial Office, the Consul of the United States at Winnipeg, and other bodies and persons, who have been misled by the perpetrators and patrons of the misrepresentations and frauds it has been incumbent upon me to point out.

The system pursued in relation to these misrepresentations, the object in view, the causes of present success and the difficulties of meeting and neutralizing resulting evils, are, jointly, of such magnitude as to demand exhaustive inquiry. You will clearly understand that my statements relate to the falsifications patronized and circulated by speculators and promoters under so-called Government authority and countenance. They have no reference whatever to that excellent and much needed Missionary work in the North-West Territory of Canada, it is the beneficent office of the Society and the duty of its members and servants to aid to the utmost.

I am informed that the Rev. J. Bridger, of St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, who, I am given to understand, is the compiler of the Colonists' Handbook, entitled "Canada," is absent from Liverpool, thus precluding further particulars, which must be reserved for a future occasion. My address will be Windsor, Nova Scotia.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

THE REV. CANON J. STEWART,

Secretary Soc'y. for Pro. Christian Knowledge, Liverpool.

## APPENDIX II.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

NO. I.

*To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Mansion House, London.*

MY LORD:—The "Times" of the 6th inst. contains a report of a meeting held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, having in view the selected emigration of a portion of the Unemployed in London.

Among those present were Sir A. T. Galt and Sir John Rose. Reference was also made to a proposal made by Mr. Geo. Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In connection with the subject of the Mansion House meeting, I

have the honour respectfully to solicit your Lordship's attention to the accompanying letter addressed by me to the Editor of the "Nottingham Guardian," in which I refer to the delusions imposed upon the British Public by Sir A. T. Galt, Sir John Rose and Mr. Geo. Stephen.

I received yesterday a despatch from the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, dated March 25th, 1882, referring to further misrepresentations of the climate of Manitoba and the North West Territories of Canada imposed upon the United States Consul at Winnipeg, and in part copied into the Colonial Office Pamphlet under circumstances of serious character, for which Sir A. T. Galt must be held responsible.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis informs me that the table in question has been referred by the United States Government, pursuant to my request, to Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

It is a misleading and grossly deceiving meteorological representation, and will probably be publicly exposed under the authority of the United States Government.

I am convinced that your Lordship and those whose abundant charity is invoked to assist the unemployed in London, will not misinterpret the motives which lead me to hope that your Lordship will insist upon open and full investigation of the matter of my published letter before further action is taken in your benevolent effort as far as the Canadian Pacific Railway of Canada is concerned.

Such efforts, however, kindly meant and directed would probably lead to sad distress to those it is sought to aid. They would at the same time tend to further the designs of selfish and unprincipled men, whose object I have declared is to make money regardless of the means taken or the impending consequences clearly to be seen by any one who possesses the opportunity to inform himself correctly of the character of those means.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's Obt. Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

*Nottingham, April 12th, 1882.*

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NO. II.

*To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London.*

17 PARK VALLEY, NOTTINGHAM, APRIL 12TH, 1882.

MY LORD:—Referring to the letter I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship, I beg to enclose for your Lordship's information to be used as you may think proper a communication I have been compelled to address to Earl Granville.

I regret to say that the subject is not only one of vast importance but inseparably connected with the matter of the North-West Territory of Canada misrepresentations, and one which cannot be long kept from the public.



Being fully conscious of the extent of the Frauds in both instances, and of the great evils they are certain to produce if unchecked, it has become my duty to press inquiry by every lawful means.

The distress which is sure to follow the successful carrying out of the projects entered into and contemplated by Sir A. T. Galt, Sir John Rose, Mr. Geo. Stephen and others leave me no alternative.

I shall return to London in a few days, and shall be found at the Inns of Court Hotel, ready to answer any open and full inquiries and in earnest pursuit of the object which has brought me to England, namely the exposure of vast fraud, and the arresting of the distress and crime inseparable from it.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's Obt. Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

### NO. III.

*To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London.*

NOTTINGHAM, 14TH APRIL, 1882.

MY LORD:—In further reference to the subject of my letter of the 12th inst. and the appeal made by your Lordship to the public in the papers of to-day, I have the honour to transmit a copy of each of the following named documents relating to the subject of misrepresentations of the North-West Territories of the Dominion of Canada.

1.—Copy of a despatch from the Assistant Secretary of the Department of State of the United States, dated Washington, U. S., March 25th, 1882.

2.—Reply to the same, dated Nottingham, England, April 13th, 1882.

3.—Copy of Editorial Comments in the Nottingham Daily Guardian on the subject of a letter referring to Emigration to Canada, &c., with copy of the letter.

The three persons I have named and to whom I specially refer in these communications are Sir A. T. Galt, Sir John Rose and Mr. Geo. Stephen. They were present either personally or by deputy at the Mansion House meeting on April 5th, invoking the boundless charity of your vast city in sending the unemployed of London about 2000 miles into the interior of the North American Continent to assist in building the Canadian Pacific Railway.

These three persons are the leading representatives of the three "Corporations" named in my published letter to the Nottingham Daily Guardian. The Hudson's Bay Company; the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Government of Canada with its numerous "Company" adjuncts.

They are the deputies of the Land Owners to be benefitted by the sale of the lands they have combined to misrepresent. I am

the sole and enforced custodian of absolute proof of unexampled turpitude, particularly on the part of Sir A. T. Galt, in regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway and these misrepresented lands. No other person possesses this proof.

I have long charged Sir A. T. Galt with participation in nefarious proceedings and projects in relation to the North West Territories of Canada.

He shuns and flees from meeting me and from inquiry. He uses the influence of his position to avoid that which the first dictates of honesty would compel him to seek. I have come to England to stop his career and that of his allies, together with their probable sheltered reproduction of the Glasgow Bank distress, or the miseries created by the "Big Swollen Gambler" of 1846.

No risk of personal discomfort or privation, no weariness of labour, will deter me from every lawful means and efforts to expose the machinations of these three men and particularly Sir A. T. Galt.

So vast is the influence for evil of the schemes in which they are engaged, and so ruinous to most but themselves and friends is the result likely to be, if unchecked, that I respectfully claim the right, as the sole custodian of the proof of their delinquencies, to be publicly and fully heard, not merely in the interests of the "unemployed in London" but for the sake of Emigrants, Investors, Brokers and the Public generally, who are certain to be seriously injured when this three-fold bubble bursts, apart from the vast concealed immorality it is spreading far and wide. I only ask to be openly and fully heard and my proofs examined to save thousands from ruin and tens of thousands from distress.

You have thought tenderly and kindly for the "unemployed in London," may I not say a word in favour of the vaster claims of the employed? The simple fact that the men who are injuring society and the country to enrich themselves, make use of every conceivable artifice and influence to shun open inquiry and crush my efforts, is condemnation itself. If they possessed a spark of moral courage or a glimmer of honesty they would not merely court, but they would demand full and open investigation.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's Obt. Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

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#### NO. IV.

*To J. C. Bancroft Davis, Esqr., Assistant Secretary, Department of State, Washington, U. S.*

NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, 12TH APRIL, 1882.

SIR:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with enclosures, dated Washington, March 25th, 1882, forwarded to me from Windsor, Nova Scotia.

I have read the enclosed despatches Nos. 333 and 334, addressed to you by Mr. Consul Taylor, but I find in them no reason to

change the opinion expressed in an earlier communication that Mr. Consul Taylor had been imposed upon.

I observe that in his despatch No. 333, Mr. Taylor does not name the years whose mean temperatures at different stations he is made to compare, and I fear he has been a second time misled. He gives with fidelity no doubt, the names of his scattered and irresponsible authorities, but he assigns no reason why he selects these gentlemen in preference to the official and corrected records of the Toronto Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory, and the records of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which disprove his conclusions.

I notice also that Mr. Consul Taylor continues to refer in his voluminous essay on the climatological features of the vast Northwest to Mr. Lorin Blodget as his chief authority, whose work is more than 20 years old, and Mr. Taylor does not heed the numerous and systematic meteorological observations since made, and officially recorded at Washington and Toronto, which go far also to disprove his conclusions.

I have further observed that Mr. Consul Taylor does not notice the positive opinions based upon personal observations of the United States Chief Astronomer of the Boundary Commission, expressed on page 49 of his official report to the Department of State, respecting the limits of possible settlement near the 49th parallel, and the climatic cause of that enforced limit.

It seems to me that Mr. Taylor has been induced to quote favourable bits of intelligence with which his friends have supplied him, but he fails to make any allusion to the adverse official testimony, easily accessible, which is both abundant and conclusive in its character.

I learn with much satisfaction that the Department of State has submitted Mr. Consul Taylor's Meteorological Tables to Professor Baird. These Tables have been widely and officially circulated in England, as well as the extremely favourable and seductive erroneous conclusions attributed to Consul Taylor.

I fear that the imposture practised upon the United States Consul, (who, as I have stated in a prior communication, is clearly not a scientific observer or writer, otherwise he would not speak of "degrees and minutes" as applied to thermometric registers,) is a part of a vast system of concerted fraud I am now endeavouring to expose and counteract in England. With this view I have had occasion to inform the Lord Mayor of London of the receipt of your despatch announcing that the Meteorological Tables supplied by Consul Taylor are to be submitted to Professor Baird, and I enclose a copy of my communication to the Lord Mayor.

I do not now doubt that the whole matter of concerted fraud and misrepresentation I have been long endeavouring to arrest will receive open and searching investigation in the interests of investors, bondholders, emigrants and the public generally. Indeed, were I to suppose it could be otherwise in England, I should be compelled to imagine that Englishmen were under the thrall of a few decorated and moneyed men without principal or morality, and that organized crime was sheltered by the glamour of position and the influ-

ence of wealth.

I have the honour to be,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
HENRY YOULE HIND.

### APPENDIX III.

PRINTED LETTER TO THE RT. HON. EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.,

—AND—

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

*Dated May 27th, 1881.*

(Herewith transmitted.)

### APPENDIX IV.\*

PRINTED LETTER TO THE RT. HON. EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.

*Dated London, March 21st, 1882.*

(Herewith transmitted.)

\*Printed and circulated in England. This letter led to the discovery of certain transactions relating to the sudden fall and expected rise of Hudson Bay Stock in March and April last.

### APPENDIX V.

PRINTED LETTER TO THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

*Dated Nov. 18th, 1881.*

ALSO CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. HIND AND COL. DE WINTON, GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY; MR. HIND AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA.

(Herewith transmitted.)

### APPENDIX VI.\*

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE EMIGRATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

\*Printed and circulated in England.

#### NO. I.

*To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London; His Eminence Cardinal Manning; the Lord Bishops of Bedford and Rochester; and the Members of the Mansion House Committee for Promoting the Emigration of the Unemployed.*

MY LORDS:—Sir A. T. Galt, G. C. M. G., has thought it con-

venient to leave England without venturing to notice the contents of the communications hereafter introduced, and to state to me in writing his intention of so doing. This is equivalent to a public defaulter seeking immunity and escape from trial and punishment on account of the accident of his position, and the laxity of public interest or prosecution.

It is, however, the last resource of cowardice and guilt; and I claim Sir A. T. Galt's speechless flight as not merely affording satisfactory evidence of the full truth of all my allegations against him and his allies, but also as a tacit naming of the hour when it becomes my duty to give these letters to the public, and pursue further measures of warning.

The copies of the enclosures referred to in the communications I have had the honour to address to the Lord Mayor, which are deposited in London, Nottingham and elsewhere, are not fitted in their present condition to point out a tithe of the dangers your Lordships have escaped of becoming the dupes of decorated schemers, or the potent but unconscious instruments for concealing great crimes.

Therefore, I shall make it a further duty at an early day to unmask the councils of these fugitive men, and point to some of those who have been entrapped in their snares, and, being too weak to escape, are following the dishonouring groove of profitable fraud and limited liability.

The closing paragraph of Sir Alexander T. Galt's letter relates to the communication I had the honour to address to the Right Honourable Earl Granville, on the 21st March, 1882.

Sir A. T. Galt's flight leaves his case in a position so utterly hopeless and self-condemning that it will be incumbent upon me, in the interests of public safety, to communicate copies of this correspondence to the exalted authorities named and concerned in the matters to which my letter to Earl Granville relates.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

HENRY YOUNG HIND, M. A.

17, Park Valley, Nottingham, May 5th, 1882.

## NO. II.

### PROTEST AGAINST SIR A. T. GALT'S FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND WITHOUT ANSWERING CHARGES.

BY MOW VIE TO BROWNE

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mansion House, London.

MY LORD:—I read the announcement made by Sir A. T. Galt at the recent meeting of the Mansion House Committee respecting his immediate departure for Canada without surprise, although I think that he ought not to leave the country before he answers in full my charges, and I respectfully protest against his sudden flight from inquiry. This protest is the natural sequence of the letters, with enclosures, I had the honour to address to your Lordship on

the 12th and 14th April, as enumerated below. (1)

I trust that your Lordship will be satisfied that the fear of Sir A. T. Galt to meet me face to face in open and unrestricted Court, or in any free public discussion, concerning his conduct during the past four years, as indicated and represented in the letters named in the margin (2) is sufficient indirect evidence of his participation in unlawful, unpatriotic, and money seeking acts and operations.

I may also hope that the increasing success of my efforts and warnings, as recently evinced by the failure of the Mansion House Committee to attain the end for which their benevolence, jointly with that of your Lordship, has been so cruelly enlisted by Sir A. T. Galt and his allies, affords additional illustration of the weight of my charges, and the evils they are intended to counteract.

I see in the collapse of the work in which the Mansion House Committee has been induced to engage, the birth of higher aims fitted to enlist, and better methods suitable to direct the benevolence of your Lordship and some of those who constitute the Mansion House Committee, when freed from the presence of the originators of the recent movement to promote the emigration of the unemployed in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I presume that the misleading representations made by Sir A. T. Galt and his allies of Bartholomew House and Fenchurch Street, from time to time, will now begin to be understood by the public, together with their intrigues from the date when the scheme of Mr. Cyril Graham, of the Hudson Bay Company, as foreshadowed on page 95 of the Blue Book, entitled "Correspondence relative to the the Canadian Pacific Railway," (3) was first presented to members of the Canadian Government in 1871. (4)

A correct knowledge of these intrigues and a forecast of the exposure which must necessarily follow, may lead to the adoption of wise and unselfish methods for bettering the condition and means of the uneducated and self-helpless poor, and for the systematic relief of the unemployed.

It is indeed a marvellous "omen of better times," that the cultured and decorated accessories to vast misrepresentation, who wear the insignia with the legend "*auspictum melioris ævi*," should appear before the people of England in the role of Apostles of Benevolence, and meet with the icy scorn of silent unbelief.

I shall now shortly close my second visit to England for the purpose of unmasking vast misrepresentation and unexampled fraud, but before my departure I desire respectfully to place in your Lordship's hands, in common with others, a record of my work in this

(1) No. 1, dated Nottingham, April 12, 1882.

No. 2, dated Nottingham, April 12, with enclosures.

No. 3, dated Nottingham, April 14, with enclosures as follows:—(a). Copy of a despatch from the Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, United States, addressed to Mr. Henry Youle Hind, and dated Washington, U. S., March 25, 1882. (b). Copy of reply to the same, by Mr. Hind, dated Nottingham, 12th April, 1882. (c). Copy of editorial from *Nottingham Daily Guardian*, on the subject of a letter referring to Emigration to Canada, &c., &c., with a copy of the letter referred to.

(2) Vide accompanying printed copies of letters and documents, particularly one dated May 27, 1881, and those since that date.

(3) Presented March, 1874. See also the cause of this Inquiry and its results, as recorded in the same Blue Book.

(4) See accompanying printed letter, dated Jan. 30, 1882, for an outline of this scheme.



relation, (5) to which, in its entirety, and not in detached parts, I may require at some future time to appeal.

I do this, not merely as the basis of my present representation, but to show, as is my right, that I have strictly pursued my work openly and fearlessly, without partisanship or hidden motive, carefully avoiding any ground whatever for just reproach or misleading imputation. It is more than probable that events will soon happen compelling reference to these documents, and from them it will be seen on whom the grave onus must lie of refusing, or neglecting, to look at proffered proofs of gross misrepresentation and much dishonour, (in all particulars complete), in time to prevent painful or disastrous consequences.

Meanwhile, I beg respectfully to say that many thoughtful men will be disposed to believe that no inconsiderable portion of the increasing distress which presses upon the helpless and uninstructed poor of this nation, and which must shortly tax your great benevolence to the uttermost, and perhaps your generous forbearance, has arisen from the countenance which society in England affords to those cultured high officials whose dealings and practices I have outlined in the various documents respectfully submitted with this communication.

I may further venture to add that measures for the successful emigration of the unemployed, and the relief of existing and impending distress, should be regarded as a problem in science which admits of no practical solution other than that which is based upon the solid foundation of unrestricted and unembellished TRUTH.

I have notified Sir A. T. Galt of the transmission of this letter to your Lordship, and of my protest against his leaving the country at this juncture, also that it will be incumbent upon me, for obvious reasons, to give this letter to the public at the proper time.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's Obt. Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

*Formerly in charge of the Canadian Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition.*

*Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn,  
London, April 29th, 1882.*

#### NO. III.

INNS OF COURT HOTEL,

HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON,

*April 29th, 1882.*

*To Sir Alexander T. Galt, G. C. M. G., High Commissioner for  
Canada.*

SIR:—I have the honour to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Lord Mayor of London a letter with enclosures,

(5) See letter dated August 2nd, 1881, and previous and subsequent letters in the accompanying packet.

in which I have respectfully protested against your leaving the country as announced, without formally and fully replying to the various charges I have made from time to time relative to your public conduct during the past four years. I have also intimated to his Lordship that it will be incumbent upon me, for obvious reasons, to give my communication to his Lordship to the public at the proper time.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

#### NO. IV.

#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

9, VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S. W.,

3rd May, 1882.

SIR:—Sir Alexander Galt desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th April, and to inform you that he does not propose to take any notice of the communications to which you refer.

The advantages of the Great North West are, Sir Alexander considers, sufficiently proved by the large emigration thither from the Province of Ontario, and Canada generally, and by the success of the settlers.

Respecting the other matters alluded to in your so called "charges," Sir Alexander does not at present intend to add anything to what he has already written.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. G. COLMER.

*Prof. H. Y. Hind, Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn.*

## APPEAL.

## APPEAL TO MINISTERS OF RELIGION AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

At the earliest possible moment I propose to publish a large annotated and corrected edition of this letter for circulation in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. The magnitude of the impending distress warrants and indeed demands this course.

I respectfully solicit the countenance and assistance of ministers of all denominations in its circulation, particularly those of the Anglican Communion in Europe and America, whose christian efforts have been so cruelly and designedly abused by Sir Alexander Galt and his merciless allies.

The impress of the Great Church Society under whose patronage and influence the false map, for instance, is promulgated throughout England, is quite sufficient warranty in the minds of intending and uninstructed emigrants there, that the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, via Battleford and the North Saskatchewan, is now available to carry them all the way to the Rocky Mountains, in search of a new central prairie home; while similar delusions respecting climate, soil and resources are attested by the same great and influential name. But this is only a part of the evil. The intending emigrants are also supplied with various other Canadian Government emigration pamphlets simultaneously with the "Colonists' Handbook." These contain allied falsifications and misleading statements which receive the sanction of unquestioned authority on account of their association with similar misleading descriptions in the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK." It is impossible to estimate the evil produced by the combined influence of two distinct and exalted authorities presenting the same or similar untruths; one authority being secular and OFFICIAL, the other largely ECCLESIASTICAL, and both concurring in their representations of the same false thing. The intending emigrant does not stop to inquire respecting the original authority or the mysteries of officialism; he accepts without questioning, the matter and the map presented to him in an emigration pamphlet if it be endorsed by the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, and he acts accordingly.

The worst and most stony-hearted trait in the prosecution of the business described in the accompanying letter is the degrading personal features which distinguish this gigantic swindle, as manifested by continued and conscious persistency in known fraud, and in seeking to obtain money under the false pretenses it involves.

The repeated printed representations communicated by me to Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose and others in London, many months before the "Colonists' Handbook" was prepared and distributed, that the matter therein *republished* under the impress of a Great Church Society's name at Sir A. Galt's suggestion, was grossly and palpably false, and nothing more than a vast concerted swindle for money making purposes, received no other notice than what is conveyed by contemptuous indifference or the scornful wave of an official hand.

The false and misleading "information" was consciously present-

## APPEAL.

ed to the Great Church Societies, and published under the name of one of these Societies as if true. It was distributed everywhere among the uninstructed masses by the highest authority for influence in the realm,—the Church Depositories and the Church Clergy. Shipping Agents were furnished with abundant supplies of the same poison, free of charge, to be scattered broadcast throughout the country. History can not furnish any illustration of similar cold-blooded money-making turpitude and dishonesty on such a seductive and influential scale, or one so entirely divested of the restraining influences of mercy, honor or morality. If it be tolerated and permitted to pass unnoticed, what is to become of CHRISTIANITY with the increase of population, or of the descending measure of the value to be assigned to the bodies and souls of the "Lower Orders" in England, among whom the "Colonists' Handbook" is most distributed. As a matter of course this perfidy to official Trust and contempt of Law and Right cannot be tolerated, and Sir Alexander Galt, with his allies and patrons, must answer for their crimes.

Fortunately, the continued circulation of the COLONIST'S HANDBOOK," and the Canadian Government pamphlets is now legally hazardous. The published letters to the Lord Mayor of London, the action of the Mansion House Committee for the Emigration of the unemployed, &c., &c., make the sale and the purchase of Land and Railway stocks and "Company" debentures based upon the misleading data publicly pointed out, of such an unstable and vicious character as probably to bring these acts under the ban of money obtained or disbursed under false pretences. Sir Alex. Galt appears temporarily to escape by virtue of his official and representative standing, but this will not be the case with others.

It is to be feared that the impending dangers during the approaching winter of starvation and freezing to death, now threatening hundreds, if not thousands, of uninstructed immigrants scattered over the remote Districts of the Second Prairie Steppe in the Canadian North-West, would be smoothed over by interested people if the facts were not so apparent, the consequences so appalling, and the causes which have led to the emergency so unnatural. Under all circumstances, warnings and help are urgently and swiftly needed, the numbers of the Immigrants are so great, and the area over which they are scattered, homeless and houseless, is so remote and vast. Think of little children being exposed to the protection of a dug-out under a mean temperature of nineteen degrees below the freezing point of water, during Mr. J. H. Pope's "autumnal month" November; and to the occasional life-destroying grip of fifty degrees below the freezing point of water during the same "autumnal" month.

Special attention is directed to the valuable official table given on page 83, of mean temperatures at Fort Garry, (Winnipeg,) Manitoba, supplied by the United States Chief Signal officer. While this table shows that the mean temperature of five winter months falls there to a few degrees above ZERO, it necessarily does not

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develope the fierce inclemency of the cold during "cold terms." Reference to the Annual Reports of the Toronto Magnetical and Meteorological observatory will supply information respecting this fierce inclemency.

It rarely happens that in great emergencies in which helpless victims of frauds are concerned, the public and the public press are appealed to in vain. In the present case I feel sure that the voice of philanthropists and disinterested censors of the press will be heard and felt with no uncertain sound, notwithstanding the vast power and influence of the worshippers of the DIANA of the NORTH-WEST.

The unrestrained license and ever expanding limits SOCIETY is according to unscrupulous people of wealth and position in their perversion of Religion, Science and Truth, official or otherwise, for money-making or political purposes, has reached a pitch which raises the question of the "Survival of the Fittest" in a new and pressing form.

It has become incumbent on those who believe in religion and the value of human life, however humble; to bring those decorated schemers and wealthy vultures who do not heed honesty or religion, before the Courts, in the broad interests of humanity. I have paved the way for this necessary remedy, as indicated by the correspondence attached to this letter, and in the record of my work in London. I intend to pursue that work. But the needs of the deluded immigrants in the North-West have first to be attended to, for with many of these it is a matter of life or death during the coming winter. The little children in the "dug-outs" deserve a thought, as well as the little children in cosy beds at home. Eighteen hundred years ago there was ONE who made no difference whatever between little children, but the North-West swindlers heed not the impartial example and love of this merciful TEACHER. I think I am correct in stating that the "Colonist's Handbook" imposition, considering the solicited impress of the great name it bears, is the most shocking and merciless mockery of Christianity and human sympathy which has occurred in modern times.

H. Y. H.

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## ERRATA.

Page 61, 9 lines from the bottom—for "its dimensions" read "the dimensions of Manitoba."

Page 62, line 16 from the top—for "work" read "wood."

Page 63—for "12 May" read "11th May."

NOTE.—Other typographical errors will be corrected in the forthcoming edition of this Letter.